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S. Wale del. — The Death of General Wolfe. — J. Calyer sc.

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THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND,

57-171

FROM THE

INVASION OF JULIUS CÆSAR,

TO THE

CALLING of the PARLIAMENT in 1774.

ADORNED WITH PLATES.

IN FOURTEEN VOLUMES.

BY JOSEPH COLLYER,
Author of the NEW SYSTEM OF GEOGRAPHY,
in Two Volumes Folio.

VOL. XIV.

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THE HISTORY OF ENGLAND.

GEORGE II.

THE duke of Cumberland poſted his army ſo as to cover Bergen-op-Zoom and Maeſtricht. In the latter end of May, Lewis arrived at Bruſſels; and count Saxe reſolved to undertake the ſiege of Maeſtricht, and for this purpoſe advanced towards Louvain. The confederates perceiving his deſign, marched to take poſt between the town and the enemy, and on the 20th

of June took poſſeſſion of their ground, with their right at Bilſen, and their left extending to Wirle, within a Mile of Maeſtricht; having in the front of their left wing the village of Laffeldt, in which were poſted ſeveral battalions of Britiſh infantry. The French had taken poſſeſſion of the heights of Herdeeren, and both armies cannonaded each other till the evening. The next morning the French infantry, in a prodigious column, marched down the hill, and attacked the village of Laffeldt, which was well fortified, and defended with amazing obſtinacy; they ſuffered terribly in their approach from the cannon of the confederates, which were ſerved with ſurprizing dexterity and ſucceſs; and met with ſuch a warm reception from the Britiſh muſquetry, that they were broken and diſperſed: but freſh brigades ſucceeding each other with aſtoniſhing perſeverance, the confederates were driven out of the village; yet, being ſuſtained by three regiments, repulſed the enemy with great ſlaughter. Count Saxe, however, pouring in other battalions, the French regained and maintained their footing in the village, after it had been three times loſt and carried. The action had been hitherto chiefly confined to this poſt, where the field exhibited a horrible ſcene of ſlaughter: but at noon the duke of Cumberland ordered the whole left wing to advance againſt the enemy, whoſe infantry gave way; and victory ſeemed ready to declare for the confederates, when the fortune of the day was changed. Several ſquadrons of Dutch horſe,

poſted

ſted in the centre, gave way; and flying at ll gallop, overthrew five battalions of infantry at were advancing from the body of reſerve. he French cavalry followed them with great mpetuoſity, and increaſed the confuſion, by enetrating through the lines of the allied arny, which were thus divided in the centre. The duke of Cumberland, with equal courage nd activity, attempting to recover this diſorder, was in danger of being taken priſoner; when Sir John Ligonier, at the head of three Britiſh regiments of dragoons, and ſome ſquadrons of imperial horſe, charged the whole line of the French cavalry, overthrew all that oppoſed him, and made ſuch a diverſion, as enabled the duke of Cumberland to effect a regular retreat to Maeſtricht: but Sir John was taken, after his horſe had been killed under him; but the regiments he commanded retired with deliberation. The confederates retreated to Maeſtricht with all their artillery, except ſixteen pieces of cannon. Their loſs did not exceed 6000 men killed and taken; but that of the French was much greater.

The confederates now paſſing the Maeſe, incamped in ſuch a manner as to cover Maeſtricht, while marſhal Saxe, after amuſing the allies with marches and counter-marches, at length detached count Lowendahl with 36,000 men, to beſiege Bergen-op-Zoom, the ſtrongeſt fortification of Dutch Brabant, the favourite work of the famous engineer Coehorn, and generally eſteemed impregnable. It had a garriſon of 3000 men, and was well provided with

artillery, ammunition, and magazines. The French appeared before it on the 12th of July 1747, and ſummoned the governor to ſurrender. The prince of Saxe Hildburghauſen was ſent to its relief with twenty battalions and fourteen ſquadrons, and entered the lines of Bergen-op-Zoom. The beſiegers carried on their operations with great vivacity; and the troops in the town defended it with equal vigour. The eyes of all Europe were turned upon this important ſiege: count Lowendahl received ſeveral reinforcements, and a conſiderable body of troops was detached from the allied army, under the command of baron Schwartzemburg, to co-operate with the prince of Saxe Hildburghauſen. The French general loſt a great number of men by the cloſe and continual fire of the beſieged, while he opened a great number of batteries againſt the town. From the 16th of July to the 15th of September, the ſiege produced an unintermitting ſcene of deſtruction and horror: deſperate ſallies were made, and mines ſprung with the moſt dreadful effects: the works began to be ſhattered; the town was laid in aſhes; the trenches were filled with dead bodies; nothing was ſeen but fire and ſmoke; nothing was heard but one continual roar of bombs and cannon. But ſtill the damage chiefly fell on the beſiegers, who were ſlain in heaps, while the garriſon ſuffered very little, and could be occaſionally relieved or reinforced from the lines. In ſhort, it was generally thought, that count Lowendahl would be obilged to raiſe the

ſiege,

ege, and this opinion ſeems to have lulled Baron Cromſtrom, the governor, into a blind ſecurity. At length ſome inconſiderable breaches were made in one ravelin and two baſtions; and theſe the French general reſolved to ſtorm, though Cromſtrom believed they were impracticable. Accordingly, on the 16th of September, at four o'clock in the morning, the ſignal was made for the aſſault. A prodigious quantity of bombs being thrown into the ravelin, the French troops threw themſelves into the foſſe, mounted the breaches, forced open a ſally-port, and entered the town almoſt without reſiſtance. In ſhort, they had time to extend themſelves along the curtains, and form in order of battle, before the garriſon could be aſſembled. Cromſtrom was aſleep, and the ſoldiers upon duty had been ſurprized by the ſuddenneſs and impetuoſity of the attack. Though the French had taken poſſeſſion of the ramparts, they did not gain the town without oppoſition. Two battalions of Scotch troops, in the pay of the States-General, being aſſembled in the market place, attacked them with ſuch fury, that they were driven from ſtreet to ſtreet, till freſh reinforcements arriving, the Scots were, in their turn, compelled to retreat: yet they diſputed every inch of ground, and fought till two-thirds of them were killed upon the ſpot; and then, bringing off the old governor, abandoned the town to the enemy. The troops that were incamped in the lines, now retreating with great precipitation, all the forts in the neighbourhood imme-

immediately ſurrendered to the victors, who became maſters of the whole navigation of the Scheld. The French king immediately promoted Lowendahl to the rank of marſhal of France, appointed count Saxe governor of the conquered Netherlands, and returned in triumph to Verſailles: the two armies were diſtributed into winter quarters, and the duke of Cumberland embarked for England.

In Italy, the marſhal de Belleiſle paſſed the Var without oppoſition, took Nice, Montalban, Villafranca, and Vintimiglia; while general Brown, with 28,000 Auſtrians, retired towards Final and Savona. In the mean time count Schuylemberg, who had ſucceeded the marquis de Botta with another large body, co-operated with 15,000 Piedmonteſe in attempting to recover the city of Genoa. The French king had ſent thither ſupplies, ſuccours, and engineers, with the duke of Boufflers as ambaſſador to the republic, who alſo acted as commander in chief of the forces employed in its defence. The Auſtrian general, after having forced the paſſage of the Bochetta, aud ravaged the territories of Genoa without mercy, appeared before the city on the laſt day of March, at the head of 40,000 men, and ſummoned the Genoeſe to ſurrender. They anſwered, that the republic had 54,000 men in arms, 260 cannon, 34 mortars, with abundance of ammunition and proviſions: that they would defend their liberty with their laſt blood, and be buried in the ruins of their capital, rather than ſubmit to the clemency of the court of

Vienna, except by an honourable capitulation, guarantied by the kings of Great Britain and Sardinia, the republic of Venice and the United Provinces. In the beginning of May, Genoa was invested on all sides: the duke de Boufflers made a furious sally, and drove the besiegers from their posts; but the Austrians rallying, he, in his turn, was repulsed, with the loss of 700 men. General Schuylemberg now carried on his operations with such vigour and skill, that he made himself master of a part of the suburbs, and would probably have reduced the city, had he not received repeated remonstrances from the king of Sardinia and count Brown, on the necessity of his abandoning his enterprize, and drawing off his army to cover Piedmont and Lombardy, from the efforts of marshal de Belleisle. He accordingly raised the siege, and returned to the Milanese, in order to join his Sardinian majesty, while the Genoese made an irruption into the Parmesan and Placentia, where they committed terrible outrages, in revenge for those they had suffered.

While the marshal de Belleisle remained at Ventimiglia, his brother, at the head of 34,000 French and Spaniards, endeavoured to penetrate into Piedmont; and on the 6th of July arrived at the pass of Exilles, a strong fortress on the river Doria, on the frontiers of Dauphiné. The king of Sardinia had committed the defence of this important post to the count de Brigueras, who formed an encampment behind the lines, with fourteen battalions of

of Piedmonteſe and Auſtrians, while ſeveral detachments were poſted in the paſſes of the Alps. On the 8th of July the chevalier de Belleiſle attacked the Piedmonteſe intrenchments with incredible intrepidity; but the columns he brought up were repulſed with great loſs in three ſucceſſive attacks. Impatient of this obſtinate oppoſition, and determined to conquer or die, this impetuous general ſeized a pair of colours, and boldly advancing at the head of his troops, through a prodigious fire, pitched them with his own hand on the enemy's intrenchments: but at that inſtant he fell dead, having received two muſket-balls, and a thruſt of a bayonet, in his body. The aſſailants, diſpirited by the death of their commander, inſtantly gave way, and retreated with precipitation, having loſt near 5000 men in the attack.

The French had, the preceding year, equipped an expenſive armament, under the command of the duke d'Anville, for the recovery of Cape Breton; but it was rendered ineffectual by ſtorms, diſeaſes, and the death of the commander. Not diſcouraged by theſe diſaſters, they fitted out two ſquadrons at Breſt; one commanded by the commodore de la Jonquiere, and the other deſtined for India, by M. de St. George. The miniſtry of Great Britain being informed of theſe meaſures, reſolved to intercept both ſquadrons, which were to ſet ſail together. For this purpoſe, vice-admiral Anſon and rear-admiral Warren were ſent with a formidable fleet; and on the 3d of May

y they fell in with the French ſquadrons, ſiſting of ſix large ſhips of war, as many gates, and four armed veſſels, equipped by ir Eaſt India company; having, under their nvoy, about thirty ſhips laden with merchan- ze. Thoſe prepared for war, ſhortening il, formed a line of battle, while the reſt, nder the protection of the ſix frigates, proceed- d on their voyage with all the ſail they could arry. The Britiſh fleet was likewiſe drawn up n a line of battle: but Mr. Warren obſerv- ng, that the enemy began to ſheer off as ſoon s their convoy was at a conſiderable diſtance, dviſed admiral Anſon to haul in the ſignal for he line, and hoiſt another for giving chace and ngaging; otherwiſe the French would pro- ably eſcape by favour of the night. The pro- poſal was embraced, and the engagement be- gan with great fury at about four in the after- noon. The enemy behaved with great con- duct and bravery till they were overpowered by numbers, and then ſtruck their colours. The admiral detached three ſhips in purſuit of the convoy, nine ſhips of which were taken, but he reſt were ſaved by the intervening darkneſs. In this action, about 700 of the French were killed and wounded; and the Engliſh loſt a- bout 500; among theſe was the brave captain Grenville, who, eager in the purſuit of glory, uſhed into the midſt of the battle, where both is legs were cut off by a cannon-ball. A conſiderable quantity of bullion was found in he prizes, which were brought to Spithead in riumph; and the treaſure being landed, was conveyed

conveyed in twenty waggons to the bank. For this ſucceſs admiral Anſon was enobled, and Mr. Warren made knight of the bath.

About the middle of June commodore Fox, with ſix ſhips of war cruizing in the latitude of Cape Ortegal, took about forty French ſhips laden from St. Domingo, after they had been abandoned by their convoy. The French ſuffered a ſtill more important loſs in the month of October. Rear-admiral Hawke had ſailed from Plymouth with fourteen ſhips of the line, to intercept a fleet of French merchant ſhips bound for the Weſt Indies. He, for ſome time, cruized on the coaſt of Britanny; and at length the French fleet ſailed from the iſle of Aix, under convoy of nine ſhips of the line, beſides frigates, commanded by M. de Letenduer. The two ſquadrons were in ſight of each other on the 14th of October, and the French commodore immediately ordered one of his great ſhips and the frigates to proceed with the merchant-men, while he formed the line of battle. At eleven in the forenoon admiral Hawke diſplayed the ſignal to chace; and in half an hour both fleets were engaged. The battle continued till night, when all the French ſquadron, except the Intrepide and Tonant had ſtruck to the Engliſh flag. Theſe two capital ſhips eſcaped in the dark, and returned in a ſhattered condition to Breſt. The loſs of the French amounted to 800 men; but the number of the Engliſh killed in this engage men did not exceed 200, including the brave captain Saumarez, who had ſerved under lor

Anſo

nſon in his expedition to the South Sea. Immediately after the engagement, admiral Hawke ſpatched a ſloop to commodore Legge, whoſe uadron was ſtationed at the leeward iſlands, ith intelligence of the French fleet of merant ſhips outward bound; that he might ke the proper meaſures for intercepting them their paſſage to the French iſlands. In conquence of which, a good number of them ll into his hands. Admiral Hawke ſailed ith his prizes to Spithead, and in a letter inrmed the board of Admiralty, that all his ptains had, during the engagement, beved like men of honour, except Mr. Fox, hoſe conduct, he deſired, might be ſubjected an enquiry. He was accordingly tried by a urt-martial, and ſuſpended from his comand, for having followed the advice of his ficers, contrary to his own better judgment: t was ſoon reſtored, and afterwards promoted the rank of admiral. In the courſe of this ar, the Britiſh cruizers took 644 prizes from e French and Spaniards, while Great Britain d not loſe above 550.

The powers at war had each, in their turns, en diſappointed in their views; they were erefore, by this time, tired of the ſcenes of ood, which coſt immenſe treaſures. Immetely after the battle of Laffeldt, the French ng, in a perſonal interview with Sir John gonier, expreſſed his deſire of peace; and erwards his miniſter at the Hague preſented eclaration on the ſame ſubject to the depu- of the States-General. His finances were

almoſt exhauſted: his ſubjects had ſuſtaine
ſuch loſſes, that his kingdom was filled wit
bankruptcies: the beſt part of his navy ha
been taken, and contributed to ſtrengthen th
fleets of his enemies: the election of a ſtad
holder had united the whole power of th
States-General againſt him: his views in Ge
many were entirely fruſtrated by the elevatio
of the grand duke to the Imperial throne, a
by the re-eſtabliſhment of peace between t
houſes of Auſtria and Brandenburg: the ſu
ceſs of his arms in Italy was greatly inferior
his expectations, and Genoa was become
expenſive ally: he alſo knew that a treaty w
on foot between his Britannic majeſty and t
czarina; and began to apprehend his bei
oppoſed by an army of Ruſſians. Moved
theſe conſiderations, he made farther advanc
towards an accommodation, both at the Hag
and in London; and the contending pow
agreed to another congreſs, which was open
in March at Aix-la-Chapelle.

In England, the elections for the new p
liament had fully anſwered the purpoſes of t
duke of Newcaſtle and his brother, Mr. P
ham, who had, for ſome time, wholly engr
ſed the adminiſtration. Oppoſition now l
guiſhed at their feet. The duke of Bedf
was become a courtier, and, in a little ti
appointed ſecretary of ſtate, in the room of
earl of Cheſterfield, who had reſigned that
fice; and the earl of Sandwich no longer
rangued againſt the adminiſtration. The
houſe of commons imitated the liberality

eir predeceſſors; and the ſupplies for the en-
ing year fell little ſhort of nine millions; of
hich, the greater part was raiſed on a loan
ſubſcription, chargeable on a new ſubſidy
poundage, exacted from all merchandize
ported into Great Britain.

Immediately after the ſuppreſſion of the re-
llion, the legiſlature had diſarmed the high-
nders of Scotland, and paſſed an act for abo-
ſhing their peculiarity of garb, which was
pposed to keep up party-diſtinctions; and in
is ſeſſion, a bill was brought in to enforce the
xecution of that law; and another act was
aſſed for the more effectual puniſhment of
gh treaſon in the highlands of Scotland.
he practice of inſuring French and Spaniſh
ips at London, being eſteemed the ſole cir-
umſtance that prevented a ſtagnation of com-
erce in thoſe countries, it was prohibited un-
er ſevere penalties; and ſeveral other prudent
eaſures were taken in the courſe of this ſeſſion,
r the benefit of the public.

The ſeſſion was cloſed on the 13th of May
748, when the king declared to both houſes,
at the preliminaries of a general peace were
gned at Aix-la-Chapelle, by the miniſters of
reat Britain, France, and the United Pro-
nces; and that the baſis of this accommoda-
on was a general reſtitution of all the con-
ueſts made during the war. Immediately after
hich, his majeſty having appointed a regency,
t out for his German dominions.

The operations of the campaign had been
ncerted at the Hague in January, by the mi-

niſters of the allies, who determined to brin
into the field an army of 190,000 men, in o
der to compel the French to abandon the ba
rier they had conquered. The towns of Ho
land were filled with tumults; and the popu
lace plundered the farmers of the revenue;
boliſhed the taxes, and inſulted the mag
ſtrates: upon which the States-General, ſe
ing every thing running into confuſion, co
ſtituted the prince of Orange hereditary ſtad
holder, and captain-general of Dutch Braban
Flanders, and the upper quarter of Guelde
land; and the Eaſt India company appointe
him director and governor-general of the
commerce and ſettlements in the Indies. Thu
inveſted with an authority unknown to his a
ceſtors, he, with equal induſtry and diſcretio
exerted himſelf, in augmenting, new mode
ling, and aſſembling the troops of the republi
The different bodies of the confederate forc
joined each other, and encamped in the neig
bourhood of Ruremond, to the number
110,000 men. Mean while the French,
the 3d of April, inveſted Maeſtricht, the ga
riſon of which conſiſted of Imperial and Dut
troops, commanded by baron d'Aylva, the g
vernor, who defended the place with extrao
dinary ſkill and reſolution. He annoyed t
beſiegers in repeated ſallies: but they were
ſolved to ſurmount all oppoſition, and carri
on their approaches with incredible ardou
After an obſtinate diſpute, in which the Fren
loſt 2000 of their beſt troops, they formed
lodgment in the covered-way; but the ne
d

ay they were entirely diſlodged by the garri-
on; when, ſuddenly, theſe hoſtilities were
ſpended, in conſequence of the preliminaries
gned at Aix-la-Chapelle; in which the ple-
potentiaries agreed, that, for the glory of his
hriſtian majeſty's arms, the town of Maeſ-
richt ſhould be ſurrendered to his general, on
ondition that it ſhould be reſtored, with all the
agazines and artillery. He accordingly took
oſſeſſion of it on the 3d of May, when the
arriſon marched out with all the honours of
ar; and a ceſſation of arms immediately en-
ed. It is difficult to view ſuch ſcenes with-
t horror; in which a place is attacked, and
ouſands of lives loſt, merely to flatter the
in glory of a prince, without the leaſt ad-
ntage to himſelf or his people.

By this time the Ruſſian auxiliaries, accord-
g to a treaty concluded between Great Bri-
in and the Czarina, had arrived in Moravia,
the number of 37,000 men, commanded by
ince Repnin; and were there reviewed by
eir Imperial majeſties. They then proceeded
the confines of Franconia, where they were
dered to halt, after they had marched 700
iles. The French king declared, that if they
vanced farther, he would demoliſh the forti-
ations of Bergen-op-Zoom and Maeſtricht.
his diſpute being referred to the plenipoten-
ries, they, in the beginning of Auguſt, con-
uded a convention, that the Ruſſian troops
ould retire to their own country, and that
e French king ſhould diſband an equal num-
r of his forces. The ſeaſon being now far

advanced, the Ruſſians were quartered in Moravia and Bohemia, and continued there till ſpring, when they marched back to Livonia.

The ſuſpenſion of arms was proclaimed at London, and in all the capitals of the contracting powers. Orders were then ſent to the reſpective admirals, in different parts of the world, to refrain from hoſtilities; and trade began again to be carried on between the nations, which had been ſo long at variance.

Mean while rear-admiral Boſcawen, who was in the Eaſt Indies, undertook the ſiege of Pondicherry, which, in the month of Auguſt he blocked up by ſea with his ſquadron; and inveſted by land with a ſmall army of 4000 Europeans and about 2000 natives of that country. He proſecuted the ſiege with great ſpirit and took the fort of Area Coupan, which ſtood three miles from the town. He then made his approaches, and opened batteries, while his bombarded and cannonaded the place with his ſhips: but the fortifications were ſo ſtrong, the garriſon ſo numerous, and the enemy's engineers ſo expert, that he made little progreſs and ſuſtained conſiderable damage. His army being at length diminiſhed by ſickneſs, and the rainy ſeaſon approaching, he ordered the artillery and ſtores to be re-embarked; and on the 6th of October, raiſing the ſiege, returned to Fort St. David's, after having loſt about a thouſand men in this expedition. Afterward ſeveral ſhips of his ſquadron, and above 12 ſailors, periſhed in a hurricane.

In the Weſt Indies, rear-admiral Knowles, with a ſquadron of eight ſhips, attacked fort Lewis, on the ſouth ſide of Hiſpaniola, which, after a warm action of three hours, was ſurrendered on capitulation, and diſmantled. But he then made an unſucceſsful attempt upon St. Iago de Cuba, and returned to Jamaica, mortified at his diſappointment, which he imputed to the miſconduct of captain Dent, who was afterwards tried in England by a court martial, and honourably acquitted. On the 1ſt of October, admiral Knowles, cruizing with eight ſhips of the line in the neighbourhood of the Havannah, attacked a Spaniſh ſquadron of nearly the ſame ſtrength, under the command of the admirals Reggio and Spinola. The engagement began between two and three in the afternoon, and continued with intervals till night in the evening, when the enemy retired to the Havannah with the loſs of two ſhips, one of which ſtruck to the Engliſh admiral, and the other was, two days after, ſet on fire by her own commander, to prevent her falling into the hands of the Engliſh. Mr. Knowles charged ſome of his captains with miſbehaviour; and they recriminated on his conduct; whence, on their return to England, a court-martial was the conſequence of their mutual accuſations; in which the admiral himſelf did not eſcape uncenſured; and two of his captains were reprimanded.

The definitive treaty was at length concluded and ſigned on the 7th of Octoſter 1748; in which it was agreed, that all priſoners on each

each ſide ſhould be mutually releaſed witho
ranſom, and all conqueſts reſtored: that th
dutchies of Parma, Placentia, and Guaſtall
ſhould be ceded as a ſettlement to the infa
Don Philip, and his male-heirs; but, in ca
of his aſcending the throne of Spain, or of th
two Sicilies, or his dying without male-iſſu
they ſhould revert to the houſe of Auſtria: th
the king of Great Britain ſhould reſtore Ca
Breton, and all the other conqueſts which h
Britannic majeſty ſhould have atchieved in th
Eaſt or Weſt Indies, before or after the preli
minaries were ſigned: that the Aſſiento con
tract, with the article of the annual ſhip
ſhould be confirmed for four years: that Dun
kirk ſhould remain fortified on the land ſide
and towards the ſea, be put on the ſame foo
ing as by former treaties. All the contracting
powers became guarantees to the king of Pru
ſia, for the dutchy of Sileſia and the county
of Glatz; and they likewiſe engaged to ſecur
the empreſs, queen of Hungary and Bohemia,
in poſſeſſion of her hereditary dominions, ac
cording to the pragmatic ſanction. But the
right of the Engliſh ſubjects to navigate the
American ſeas, without being ſubject to ſearch,
was not once mentioned; though this claim
was the original ſource of the differences be
tween Great Britain and Spain: nor were the
limits of Arcadia aſcertained: for this and all
other diſputes were left to the diſcuſſion of com
miſſaries.

The concluſion of the peace of Aix-la-Cha
pelle was extremely agreeable to the people of
England,

ngland, who had great reaſon to be tired of e war. The young Pretender, who ſtill con-nued at Paris, had, by his agents, offered a otеſt at Aix-la-Chapelle, during the time of e treaty, which had been rejected with igno-iny; and it was intimated to him, that after e concluſion of the peace, it would be very nproper for his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty to ſuf-r him to reſide in his dominions. This in-mation he appeared to receive with great in-fference; and on its being repeated to him, e told the duke de Gezvers, that it was not his maſter's power, conſiſtently with his en-gements, to order him out of his dominions. he French king, inſtead of contradicting is, ſent him a ſoothing letter under his own and, to perſuade him to retire; and at the me time applied to the canton of Friburgh, grant the young adventurer a refuge in their ominions; and offered Charles a penſion ſuf-cient to live upon with ſplendor: but all was no purpoſe. He abſolutely refuſed to leave rance. The French king then applied to the ld Pretender at Rome, who wrote to his ſon a ery ſevere, yet affectionate letter, blaming is conduct. But Charles continued obſtinate, nd appeared in all public places. He affect-d the manners of Charles XII. of Sweden; nd his followers declared, that if any violence vas offered him, he was reſolved to defend imſelf to the laſt extremity. In ſhort, the ommon people of Paris took his part; and he court apprehending an inſurrection in his avour, a large body of the king's guards ſud-

denly

denly ſeized him as he was ſtepping out of h
coach into the opera-houſe; made him a pr
ſoner, and conducted him, tied with a cor
like a common felon, to Vincennes, fro
whence he was ſent, with a guard, out of t
kingdom.

Though, by the treaty of Aix la-Chapell
the neutral iſlands in the Weſt Indies were
remain in that condition; yet the peace w
no ſooner concluded, than the court of Fran
ordered the marquis of Caylus, governor
Martinico, to take poſſeſſion, in his maſter
name, of Tobago, an Engliſh iſland; thoug
Mr. Grenville, governor of Barbadoes, h
given the French inhabitants upon that iſla
notice to quit the place in thirty days. Ca
lus inſolently declared, that Tobago was h
maſter's property, and promiſed to defend t
French inhabitants in their poſſeſſion of i
Captain Tyrrel was then ſent from Barbado
in the Cheſterfield man of war, to viſit To
bago; when finding the French were buſi
employed in ſettling it, and having no autho
rity to diſpoſſeſs them, he returned to Barba
does, where the people were in the utmoſt co
ſternation. This news no ſooner reached Lon
don, than the Weſt India merchants met
conſider of the moſt effectual means to chec
the progreſs of the French in ſettling Tobago
and to recover the neutral iſlands of St. Luci
St. Vincent, and Dominico, out of the han
of the French. At this meeting, a letter w
laid before them from the duke of Bedfor
ſignifying, That as ſoon as the French go
vernor

rnor's declaration was known, relating to e ſettlement of Tobago, a courier had been ſpatched on that ſubject to Verſailles, who d brought back a declaration of that court, terly denying their knowledge of the go- rnor's proceedings, and that they had diſ- tched orders to him, immediately to deſiſt.

Soon after the concluſion of the above peace, kinds of apparel and furniture made in rance were poured into the kingdom, though e officers of the revenue were ordered to pre- nt it. The prince and princeſs of Wales king notice of this, ordered, that no perſons ming to their court, nor any of their ſer- nts or domeſtics of either ſex, ſhould appear othed in French manufactures. His royal ghneſs was, at this time, in a very high de- ree of popularity, which he daily improved his affability, and the proofs he gave of his ublic ſpirit. He embraced all opportunities giving his countenance to every popular heme, which had a great effect on all parties.

A ſcheme was now adopted by the earl of alifax and the board of trade, for providing r thoſe who had been diſcharged from the rmy or navy, by ſetting them in Nova Scotia, hich might form a new colony there, that ould improve the fiſhery upon the coaſt, and nder that a new ſource of wealth to the mo- her country. Hence it was advertiſed by au- hority, that all proper encouragement would e given to ſuch officers and private men, who, eing diſcharged from the ſervice of the go- ernment, ſhould be willing to ſettle there.

Fifty

Fifty acres of land were granted to every p
vate ſoldier or ſeaman, free from taxes for t
years; and beſides this fifty, ten acres mo
were to be granted to every individual,
which each family ſhould conſiſt. Every offi
under the rank of enſign, was to have fo
ſcore; enſigns were to have 200, lieutena
300, captains 400; and thoſe above that ra
600. Theſe offers did not fail to induce gr
numbers to try their fortune, on that deſol
coaſt; and in a little time above 4000 adv
turers were carried to Nova Scotia; a to
named Halifax was built on the peninſula, a
the coloniſts provided with ſubſiſtence till th
could obtain it for themſelves. Since that tim
notwithſtanding all the encouragement this c
lony has received from the government, the i
habitants have cleared but a ſmall part of t
woods, with which the face of the country
covered. Agriculture is too much neglecte
and the ſettlement chiefly ſubſiſts by the fiſher
and the ſums expended by the army and nav
ſtationed in this part of the weſtern worl
The people who had thus voluntarily left the
country, expected at leaſt to live in ſecurity
but in this they were diſappointed. The I
dians, a ſavage and fierce people, were taug
by the French to conſider this ſettlement as a
incroachment upon their territories, and we
ſtimulated by that people to oppoſe the Eng
liſh by force of arms. This occaſioned com
miſſaries being appointed to meet at Paris, i
order to compromiſe theſe diſputes; when th
French unjuſtly extended their claims in relatio

Canada, to the country of Nova Scotia; while the Engliſh maintained, that Canada was bounded on the eaſt, by the river St. Lawrence, and that Nova Scotia had been long in the poſſeſſion of Great Britain.

In the mean while, Mr. Pelham, who chiefly conducted the affairs of ſtate, laid a ſcheme for lightening the immenſe load of the national debt, by lowering the intereſt which had been promiſed, upon firſt raiſing the ſupplies; and obliging thoſe who were unwilling to conſent to this deduction, to receive back the ſums they had lent the government. Thoſe who were proprietors of ſtocks, and received four per cent. for the uſe of their money, were ordered to ſubſcribe their names, ſignifying their conſent to accept of three and a half per cent. within a year after, and three per cent. only, ſix years after their thus ſubſcribing; and in caſe of their refuſal, were informed, that the government would pay off the principal. This ſcheme was attended with the deſired effect; for the people were willing to accept of a lower intereſt, rather than withdraw their money from government ſecurity.

The miniſtry alſo ſhewed a deſire to promote the commerce of the kingdom; and for this purpoſe, a bill was paſſed for the encouragement of the Britiſh herring-fiſhery; a ſcheme from which great advantages were expected. The Dutch, who had long enjoyed the profits ariſing from it, conſidered the ſea as a mine of inexhauſtible wealth. Experience hath, however, ſhewn, that the Engliſh were either in-

capable of reaping the ſame advantage fro
this fiſhery, or that the company at this tim
eſtabliſhed for carrying it on, was not co
ducted with a proper regard to œconomy : fo
though private perſons have made fortunes b
this fiſhery, the company found themſelv
conſiderable loſers. Other meaſures alſo we
taken to promote the trade and commerce
England and its colonies. Particularly th
importation of iron from America was allow
ed, and the trade to Africa was laid, with ſom
regulations, open to the whole nation.

On the 8th of February 1750, between twelv
and one at noon, a ſhock of an earthquak
was felt all over the cities of London and Weſt
minſter, with the parts adjacent. Some chim
nies were thrown down, and in many place
the waters were agitated in a very extraordinar
manner; and on the 8th of March, at half a
hour after five in the morning, the town wa
alarmed by another ſhock, which was more ſe
vere than the former, attended with a hollow
ruſtling noiſe; and numbers of people were
awakened from their ſleep. However, provi
dentially, no miſchief happened. It was felt
in Eſſex, Surry, and Kent, as well as in moſt
parts of Middleſex. It is impoſſible to de
ſcribe the terror and amazement, that ſeized
the minds of the people upon this extraordina
ry occaſion, which was greatly encreaſed by a
man's pretending to foretel a third earthquake,
which, on a particular day, was to lay all
London and Weſtminſter in ruins, and when
that day arrived, people flocked into the coun
try,

FREDERICK,
PRINCE of WALES.

y, to eſcape being cruſhed by the falling
ouſes. A ſerious air, for ſome time after this
rrible alarm, ſat on every countenance. While
eople's fears remained ſtrong, their attention
as turned from politics to prayers, and the
urches could ſcarce contain the number that
ſorted to them. The pulpits and the preſs
ere now employed, in deprecating the wrath of
eaven, and in calling a degenerate people to
pentance. Thus vice ſeemed, for a ſhort
me, out of countenance; but unhappily the
iety of the people ſubſided with their fears,
nd theſe being entirely vaniſhed, moſt of them
ecame as diſſolute as ever.

On the 20th of March 1751, about ten at
ght, the nation ſuffered an irreparable loſs,
y the death of Frederic prince of Wales, in
e 46th year of his age. His royal highneſs
ad catched cold in his garden at Kew, about
ree weeks before; and having neglected it,
is diſorder was much encreaſed by his com-
g, on the 12th of March, very warm from
e houſe of peers in his chair, with the win-
ows open. This threw him into a pleureſy,
hich his phyſicians were far from apprehend-
g would prove mortal; and proper applica-
ons being made, he was thought to be in a
ir way of recovery, till the very hour before
is death; when a large abſceſs upon his lungs,
hich had been long gathering, was ſuppoſed
burſt, and to be the immediate cauſe of his
eath. This amiable prince had carefully ſtu-
ied the conſtitution and intereſt of Great Bri-
in, with the ſpirit of the laws of England.

He was at great pains to acquire a taſte in th
fine arts, eſpecially thoſe in which the Engli
excelled, and was a generous patron of ſever
eminent poets, and other writers of merit. H
was a pattern of conjugal tenderneſs, and wa
uſed to tell thoſe he was moſt intimate wit
that he thought it the greateſt happineſs of h
life, that his princeſs was every thing he cou
wiſh, and that he believed he ſhould have lov
her, had ſhe been of the humbleſt ſtatio
Towards the latter part of his life, he had ap
plied with great aſſiduity to the ſtudy of com
merce, and embraced every opportunity of pa
tronizing the plans formed for its advantage
He left five ſons and three daughters; and a
the time of his death, his princeſs was far ad
vanced in her pregnancy. The remains of hi
royal highneſs were, on the 13th of April, de
poſited, with great pomp and ceremony, in a
vault, in Henry the Seventh's chapel, Weſt
minſter-abbey. On the 20th, letters paten
paſſed the great ſeal for creating the prince's
eldeſt ſon, George William, his preſent ma
jeſty, prince of Wales and earl of Cheſter;
and on the 22d of May, his majeſty gave hi
royal aſſent to a bill for providing for the ad
miniſtration of the government, in caſe it
ſhould deſcend to any of the children of hi
late royal highneſs, while under eighteen year
of age.

His majeſty at the ſame time gave the royal
aſſent to the bill for altering the ſtyle, and re
gulating the commencement of the year. By
this act, the year was, from thenceforward, to
commence

mmence from the first of January, and eleven
ys were dropped, to bring the year nearer to
e true course of the sun.

This year was also fatal to the prince of
range, who died on the 11th of October, in
e 41st year of his age. His private and po-
ical character were equally amiable. He had
quired a considerable stock of learning; he
covered equal justness and vivacity in his re-
ctions: his apprehension was remarkably
ick, and he had the art to suit himself in
nversation to the several characters and talents
those with whom he conversed: hence his
dress and conversation was extremely pleas-
g. He left behind him the princess Caroline,
rn in 1743, and the count de Buren, the
esent stadtholder, born in 1748. By the
nstitution of the United Provinces, the prin-
ss dowager had the administration of the go-
rnment, during the minority of her son;
d all the powers enjoyed by her husband,
ring that time, devolved upon her.

Louisa, queen of Denmark, his Britannic
ajesty's youngest daughter, died also on the
th of December, in the same year, at the age
twenty-seven. This amiable princess was
r advanced in her pregnancy, and too hastily
oping, contracted a rupture, for which the
ysicians and surgeons made her undergo the
inful operation of an incision in her side.
his princess fulfilled all the duties of her sta-
on, with exemplary piety and virtue; and
et her death with a becoming resignation;
nderly taking leave of her husband and her

children, of whom ſhe left behind her prince Chriſtian, the preſent king of Denmark, born on the 29th of January 1749; the princeſſes Sophia, Wilhelmina, and Louiſa.

Several unpopular acts were paſſed by the parliament in 1753, particularly an act to permit perſons, profeſſing the Jewiſh religion, to be naturalized by parliament. This act was paſſed from the opinion, that it would greatly contribute to the advantage of the nation. Several merchants and traders of London preſented a petition on this occaſion, in which they alledged, that the paſſing of this bill into a law, might encourage perſons of wealth and ſubſtance to remove with their effects from foreign parts into this kingdom. The ſame day was preſented a petition from the lord mayor, aldermen, and common-council, expreſſing their apprehenſions, that ſhould the bill paſs into a law, it would greatly tend to the diſhonour of religion, endanger our excellent conſtitution, and be highly prejudicial to the intereſt and trade of the kingdom in general. There were ſeveral other petitions, both for and againſt the bill. The cauſe of religion was even brought into the diſpute; ſermons were printed, and inflammatory pieces publiſhed, on the iniquity of naturalizing thoſe who had murdered the Saviour of the world, the Lord of glory; and condemning this as an impious attempt to counteract the decrees of the Almighty, by which the Jews were condemned to be a people ſcattered over the face of the earth. Hence a ſpirit of animoſity againſt the Jews was ſpread through

rough the whole nation; notwithſtanding hich, this bill paſſed into a law: but it was epealed in the enſuing ſeſſion of parliament.

In the ſame ſeſſion was paſſed the bill to pre-ent clandeſtine marriages. Thoſe in the Fleet, nd other unlicenſed places, had long been ſed to anſwer the moſt iniquitous purpoſes. t was not uncommon for men, intoxicated ith liquor, to be dragged into public houſes, nd married even againſt their wills, by the force f perſuaſion and ſpirituous liquors, to common roſtitutes, or women who wanted to ſcreen hemſelves from their creditors. The Fleet lſo offered the ſons and daughters of the great-eſt families in England, an opportunity of mar-ying before they were of age to judge for them-ſelves, and without the conſent of their pa-rents; and they thus frequently contracted an union with perſons of inferior rank, and of the moſt infamous characters, before they had ac-quired ſufficient experience in life, to judge for themſelves. This ſtatute, therefore, enacted, that no minors ſhould be ſuffered to contract marriage without the conſent of their parents or guardians; that the banns of marriage ſhould be regularly publiſhed three ſucceſſive Sundays in the church of the pariſh where both parties reſided, for one month at leaſt before the cere-mony: that the marriage ſolemnized without this previous publication, or a licenſe obtained from the biſhop's court, ſhould be void; and the perſon who ſolemnized it, ſhould be tranſ-ported for ſeven years. This act was, however, then thought to be replete with conſequences injurious

injurious to ſociety, as it had a tendency to impede that ardour which impels many to marry, and to clog a ceremony of infinite advantage to ſociety, with procraſtination and delay.

Another bill was this ſeſſion brought into parliament, for regiſtering an annual account of the total number of the people, and of the number of the marriages, births and deaths, and alſo the total number of poor receiving alms, from every pariſh and extraparochial place in Great Britain. The arguments uſed to ſupport this motion were, that an annual regiſter of the people would aſcertain the ſtrength of the nation, and ſhew where the inhabitants are too numerous, and where they are too few: that when the exact number of the people is known, and not before, it might certainly be determined, whether a general naturalization would be an advantage or a diſadvantage to the nation: that, by purſuing this meaſure, we ſhould gain a police, or a loc. adminiſtration of civil government, upon certain and known principles; for the want of which, induſtry has been diſcouraged and idleneſs ſupported: that it would then appear what number of men might, upon a ſudden exigency, be levied for the army, and whether we gain or loſe by ſending our natives to ſettle colonies and plantations abroad. On the other hand, this bill met with great oppoſition; and it was urged, that the method in which this regiſter was propoſed to be kept, would give the enemies of the nation opportunity of knowing both the ſtrength and the poverty of the

public: that it would put it in the power any future ill-designing minister, to carry to execution, schemes subversive of public erty: even religion was brought in by some the clergy, to discountenance this bill; and dreadful punishment inflicted on the Israels for David's numbering the people, contry to the divine command, was represented a warning to us of the dreadful consequences at would attend the passing of this bill. It s therefore thrown out by the peers, after it d passed the house of commons.

This year an incident of an inconsiderable nd was, in its consequences, carried to such t, as to endanger the peace of the pub-. Elizabeth Canning, a young woman, etended, that on new-year's day, 1753, as was going home at night, she was met by o men under Bedlam-wall, in Moor-fields; they pulled off her cap, gown, and apron, ged her, and threatened to cut her throat he made any noise: that these men forced along on foot, till about four in the morng, they came to the house of one Wells, near nfield-wash, where a woman cut off her stays, nd forced her into a room, in which this girl ved for a whole month, on no other sustenance an about the quantity of a quartern loaf, in ale crusts, and a jug of water; and that all his severity was to induce her to turn prostiute. She, however, at length found means break through a window, almost naked; notwithstanding her long fast, ran home to n the night of the 29th of January.

Improbable

Improbable as this ſtory was, it had ſuch an eff
upon the paſſions of the people, that lar
ſubſcriptions were inſtantly ſet on foot for t
uſe of the girl, and for bringing the deli
quents to juſtice. By Canning's deſcriptio
the houſe was found out; warrants were iſſu
for apprehending the miſtreſs, the maid, a
one Mary Squires, an old gipſey, whom Ca
ning charged with robbing her of her ſtay
The miſtreſs, who did not appear to be guil
of the felony, was ſentenced by the court as
common bawd. The maid, whoſe name w
Hall, being intimidated by the juſtice who e
amined her, turned evidence for Canning, a
the gipſey was indicted and tried for felon
Upon her trial, ſhe brought the ſtrongeſt proo
of her being at Abbotſbury, in Dorſetſhir
the very night the felony was ſaid to be com
mitted; and many contradictions on Canning'
part and that of her friends appeared in th
courſe of the trial. But ſuch was the prepo
ſeſſion of the people, who were influenced b
their humanity, to favour Canning, that th
gipſey's witneſſes, though perſons of unque
tionable credit, were ſcarcely attended to; an
ſome of them were ſo intimidated, that the
did not dare to enter the court. In ſhort, th
ſpirit againſt the gipſey ran ſo high, that ſh
was found guilty of death. Notwithſtandin
this verdict, Sir Criſpe Gaſcoyne the lor
mayor, and ſome other gentlemen, obſerve
ſuch heat, paſſion, and partiality, in all th
proceedings againſt the gipſey, and ſuch im
probability in the charge upon which ſhe wa
convicted

nvicted, that they intereſted themſelves in her
our. A great number of affidavits from
ſons of unqueſtionable credit were ſent up,
wing the alibi of Squires; and application
s made to the throne for mercy. The king
erred the affair to the attorney and ſolicitor-
eral, who examined the evidence on each
, made their report to the king and council
her favour, and his majeſty was pleaſed to
don her. The people were divided into two
ties, in each of which were men of ſenſe
humanity. Subſcriptions were advertiſed,
the rich and poor joined in raiſing ſub-
ptions for proſecuting the Abbotſbury men,
n whoſe evidence the pardon had been
nted. On the other hand, the gentlemen
had engaged againſt Canning thought,
their own reputation, and the cauſe of
h, required the detection and puniſhment
uch an impoſtor. Bills of perjury were
erred on both ſides. Theſe were at firſt
rejected, and afterwards both found. Af-
a full and impartial trial, the Abbotſbury
were acquitted; and Canning abſconding,
rants were iſſued for apprehending her. In
beginning of the year 1754, ſhe ſurren-
d to take her trial, which was carried to an
aordinary length. Though Squires, the
ey, was proved, beyond the poſſibility of
ubt, to have been at a great diſtance when
ning ſwore ſhe committed the felony, and
wiſe the contradictions which Canning had
guilty of in the courſe of her examina-
the mob became ſtill more inflamed in
her

her favour. They inſulted Sir Criſpe Gaſco
in a moſt audacious manner; and on his co
ing out of the ſeſſions-houſe, he was even
liged to draw his ſword in his defence. T
rendered the jury extremely cautious how t
proceeded, and they brought in Canning g
ty of perjury, but not wilful and corr
This palliation being repreſented as ridicu
by the court, who obſerved, that there was
expreſs contradiction of an oath diſcovered
gainſt Canning, they at laſt, with great di
culty, brought her in guilty; and ſhe was
tenced to be tranſported to one of the Bri
colonies in America. The zeal of her fri
did not end here; and it is ſurprizing, t
many of them, who were men of the beſt fe
and moſt amiable diſpoſitions, concurred
rendering this puniſhment as little painfu
poſſible. They gave her recommendation
perſons of fortune and influence in New E
land; furniſhed her with accommodations
her paſſage; and ſhe, who had been onl
common ſervant before this affair happe
had now a ſervant hired to attend her in
voyage.

When the Britiſh commiſſaries met thoſe
France at Paris, in order to put a ſtop to
diſturbances occaſioned by the French, in N
Scotia, and to ſettle the limits of that coun
which had been ceded to the Engliſh by
12th article of the treaty of Utrecht, t
found the French commiſſaries prepared w
maps, drawings, and other papers, to p
that Acadia, or Nova Scotia, begins at the
trem

nity of the bay of Fundy, and terminates Cape Canſo, including only the peninſula; le the Engliſh contended, that it compre- ded the tract comprized between Penobſcot, river St. Lawrence, and the Atlantic ocean. e difference was ſo important, that, upon deciſion of this queſtion, depended no leſs the future property of North America. it is foreign to hiſtory to relate all the chi- ery and quibbles with which the French ported their claims. Their encroachments t even farther; they this year began to e ſettlements upon the river Ohio, within limits of the Britiſh poſſeſſions, in the weſ- parts of Virginia. They built a chain orts on the back of our ſettlements; and mitted many hoſtilities againſt the Britiſh ects in different parts of America, to which r commiſſaries did not even pretend a right. earl of Albemarle received inſtructions to ſtulate with the French miniſtry upon theſe s. When, in complaints of little conſe- ce, he ſometimes received ſatisfaction; and ll, fair words and promiſes; but all the e, the French were multiplying their hoſti- s and ſtrengthening their uſurpations, by ing recruits of men, money, proviſions, unition, and ſome of the beſt officers of ce.

he government finding that the negocia- of their commiſſaries were without ſuc- and that the French ſtill continued their oachments, determined to put a ſtop to ſs negociations, and to repel force by force.

Orders were therefore given to the governo
of the provinces to unite into a confederacy f
their mutual ſecurity: but ſome of the pr
vinces which, from their ſituation, had lit
to fear from the enemy, or little advantage
expect from victory, declined furniſhing th
ſhare of the ſupplies. In the mean time, Fra
ſurprized an important place called Lo
Town, belonging to the Virginians upon t
Ohio; took ſkins and othe commodities to
amount of 20,000 l. and cut off all the E
liſh traders there, except two, who found me
to eſcape. About the ſame time, near a th
ſand French, with eighteen pieces of cann
ſurprized an Engliſh fort on the Forks
Monongahalla; after which, many ſkirmiſ
happened between the Engliſh and French, w
various ſucceſs.

Attempts were now made to bring over
Indians from the French intereſt; and the
vernment reſolving to proceed with vig
four operations were undertaken at the ſa
time; one commanded by colonel Monck
to drive the French from their incroachm
on the province of Nova Scotia; anothe
the ſouth, againſt Crown Point, under
command of general Johnſon; a third, c
manded by general Shirley, againſt Niaga
and a fourth ſtill farther to the ſouth, ag
fort du Queſne, under the conduct of ge
Braddock. With reſpect to theſe expediti
Monckton was ſucceſsful, and Johnſon v
rious. Shirley was thought to be dilatory,
his expedition was deferred to another ſea

t Braddock's expedition was extremely fatal. his general had been recommended to this vice by the duke of Cumberland, who was ll acquainted with his courage, and know- lge in the art of war. This brave, but un- rtunate man, ſet forward upon his expedition June 1755, at the head of 2200 men, di- cting his march to a part of the country on e banks of the Ohio, where general Waſh- gton had been defeated the year before. Be- g informed, that the French at fort du Queſ- expected a reinforcement of 500 men, he ſolved to advance by haſty marches, in order attack them, before they received this ſup- y. Leaving, therefore, colonel Dunbar with o men to bring up the proviſions, ſtores, and avy baggage, he marched forwards with as uch expedition as poſſible, with the reſt of s army, through a country equally dangerous om its foreſts and ſavage inhabitants, without e leaſt precaution, though he was adviſed to nploy the friendly Indians that were with him, way of advanced guard, in caſe of ambuſ- des; but this advice he treated with con- mpt. At length, on the 8th of July, he en- mped within ten miles of fort du Queſne, hich he intended to attack, and the next day ſumed his march without ſo much as ſending obtain intelligence of an enemy whom he eſpiſed. Confident in the courage of his oops, he marched forward; his ſoldiers flat- red themſelves, that a period would ſoon be ut to their fatiguing march, and every thing emed to promiſe them ſucceſs, when the whole

army, advancing through a ſwamp, over-grow with buſhes and very high graſs, were aſtoniſh by a general diſcharge of arms from an unſe enemy, along the front and left flank. H van-guard inſtantly fell back in conſternati upon the main body; and the panic ſoon be coming general, many of them fled; but th officers diſdained to fly, while Braddock, their head, diſcovered the greateſt intrepidity and the higheſt imprudence. Inſtead of retrea ing, till he could ſcour the buſhes from whenc the fire came, with grape-ſhot, from ten pieces cannon he had with him; and ordering flank ing parties of Indians to advance againſt th enemy, he obſtinately continued upon th ſpot where he was, giving orders to the fe brave men who ſurrounded him, to form ac cording to the rules of war, and regularly ad vance againſt the enemy. In this attack his of ficers fell thick about him, while he continue to iſſue out orders, even after he had five horſe ſhot under him, till he received a muſket ſho in his breaſt; when falling from his horſe, a to tal confuſion enſued. The Virginian troops who were in the rear, offered to cover the fly ing regiments; but ſaid, that though they were willing to advance againſt the enemy, they could not, without reluctance, ruſh blindly up on buſhes that were lined with unſeen deſtruc tion: notwithſtanding this, the Virginians formed and marched againſt the enemy; and it was owing to them, that all the regulars were not cut off: but they perceiving, that their principal officers were killed, by thoſe who leiſurely

eiſurely marked them out without being ſeen, nd that they were entirely unſupported by the egulars, they were obliged to retreat from the nemy's fire, which continued very hot. All he artillery, ammunition, and baggage of the rmy were left to the enemy; the general's abinet of letters ſhared the ſame fate, and the oſs of the Engliſh in this unhappy ſurprize, mounted to 700 men. The remainder of the rmy, ſome time after, reached Philadelphia.

It was now reſolved to preſerve no meaſures ith the French. Admiral Boſcawen was ſent ith a fleet to the coaſt of Newfoundland; and wo French ſhips, the Alcide of ſixty-four uns, and the Lys, pierced for ſixty-four guns, ut mounting only twenty-two, with eight ompanies of land forces on board, were taken y the captains Howe and Andrews. The rench complained of this as a flagrant breach f national faith; but it was wiſely retorted on he part of England, that their encroachments nd hoſtilities in America had rendered repriſals oth juſtifiable and neceſſary. Meaſures were ow purſued for the general ſecurity of the ritiſh coaſts and trade in Europe. The rench merchantmen were every where deſtroy- d or taken by the Engliſh cruizers; and be- re Chriſtmas, 1755, three hundred merchant ips and eight thouſand ſailors were carried to Engliſh ports. Many of the ſhips from t. Domingo and Martinico were of immenſe alue; but great numbers were laden with fiſh om the banks of Newfoundland. By theſe ptures, the French were deprived of a great

body of ſeamen, and being deprived of a ver
large property, this was felt by all degrees o
people in France.

Mean while the nation was thrown into th
deepeſt conſternation by a dreadful earthquak
which happened on the firſt of November, 175
and laid great part of the city of Liſbon i
ruins. By the firſt accounts, it was appre
hended, that its conſequences might affect eve
public credit, conſidering the vaſt intereſt whic
the Engliſh merchants had in the Portugue
trade: but their loſs was inconſiderable, the
quarter and warehouſes having ſuffered the le
by this dreadful viſitation; and it being on a
holyday, many of the merchants, with the
families, were at their country houſes. Th
ſhocks were ſucceeded by a devouring confl
gration among the ruined buildings. The nu
ber of perſons who loſt their lives, amount
to about 10,000. No ſooner did the king r
ceive an authentic account of this calamit
than he ſent a meſſage to both houſes, d
ploring the unhappy fate of that city, and r
commending the unhappy ſufferers to the
ſpeedy relief. Upon which 100,000 l. w
voted for their relief; and as they ſtood
need of the neceſſaries of life, as well as
money, great part of that ſum was ſent in ri
corn, flour, and a great quantity of beef fr
Ireland. An inſtance of beneficence that d
honour to the humanity of the Engliſh!

No declaration of war had been yet made;
the miniſtry were divided in their ſentiments up
this ſubject. Henry Pelham, who had long q

the helm of affairs, which was conducted with acity and candour, had died ſome time before; his place was ſupplied by Sir Thomas Roſon, who, notwithſtanding his being a man of ſe and a favourite of the king, had no great ght with the council; he therefore found ſelf under the neceſſity of reſigning, and . Fox ſucceeded him as ſecretary of ſtate. veral other new members alſo entered into adminiſtration. Thoſe who had been long the miniſtry, were ſuppoſed to be inclined peace; while thoſe who were newly taken o the direction of affairs, were for war: in ich they were ſeconded by the juſtice of the uſe and the general voice of the people.

Whatever were the motives of the French r protracting the declaration, they neither clared war, nor made any reprizals by ſea. hey, however, threatened England with a rmidable invaſion; ſeveral bodies of troops oved down to the coaſt oppoſite to England; d ſuch preparations were made as ſhewed a ſolution to carry the war into the heart of reat-Britain. Theſe preparations filled the overnment and the people with conſternation. he Dutch were inſtantly applied to for 6000 en, which they were obliged by treaty to ſend o England, in caſe of its being threatened ith an invaſion. But this demand was put ff ſo long by affected delays, that the king, nwilling to come to an open rupture with that epublic, deſiſted from it; for which they return-d his majeſty thanks. The miniſtry, eager to atch at any aſſiſtance, cauſed a body of about

10,000

10,000 Hanoverians and Heſſians, to be bro
over, to protect about as many millions of E
liſh, who, were they but armed, were ab
defend themſelves. This filled the nation
diſcontent, and diſtruſt of the miniſtry,
had reduced the nation to ſuch a ſtate as t
thought to ſtand in need of preſervation fr
few German mercenaries.

However, the only deſign of the French
to draw off the attention of the Engliſh
niſtry from their intended expedition ag
Minorca, which had been conquered f
Spain in the reign of queen Anne;
had been ſecured to us by repeated t
ties. Though the miniſtry of England
early notice of the enemy's intentions, t
were too much infected with the dread of
invaſion, to take ſufficient precautions to gu
this place; for the ſituation of their na
affairs prevented their immediately diſpatchi
a fleet, ſufficient to ſecure the harbour of P
St. Philip in that iſland. This, joined t
belief that the French would not be able to eq
at Toulon above ſix or eight ſhips of the li
cauſed the miniſtry to order only ten men
war to the Mediterranean. The command of t
important ſervice was given to admiral Byn
whoſe abilities were unqueſtionable, and w
had riſen to the rank he then held, witho
any reproach. Byng ſailed from St. Hele
on the 6th of April, 1756. Mean while G
liſſoniere, with twelve ſhips of the line a
five frigates, with a large number of tra
ports, that had on board above 16,000 me
h

ſailed from Toulon about a week after
g's departure, and landing the troops at
norca, inveſted fort St. Philip, the only
ng fortreſs in the iſland, in ſpight of
oppoſition of general Blakeney, the go-
nor. Admiral Byng, after a tedious voy-
, occaſioned by calms and contrary winds,
not arrive at Gibraltar till the 2d of May.
ving reinforced his fleet, by a detachment
men at Gibraltar, he ſailed towards Minorca
h another man of war, which had joined
, commanded by captain Edgecomb; and
his approaching the iſland, ſaw the French
ners diſplayed, and the batteries opened
n the caſtle of fort St. Philip, which ſtill
layed the Engliſh flag. The appearance
he French fleet, ſoon after, moſt ſtrongly
aged his attention; he drew up his ſhips
line of battle, and determined to act upon
defenſive: but ſoon ſacrificed his reputa-
n for courage, to the hopes of being ap-
uded for his conduct. The French fleet ad-
cing, a part of it was engaged by the Eng-
fleet, while Byng kept aloof, giving reaſons
his remiſſneſs in coming to action, till the
nch admiral taking advantage of his heſita-
n, ſailed ſlowly away to join the van of his
t, which had already been defeated. The
gliſh for ſome time continued the pur-
; but the opportunity of coming to a cloſe
agement was now loſt, and could not be
overed.

The garriſon of fort St. Philip had been
raſſed by inceſſant fatigues, and the want of
ſleep,

ſleep, with which the men were ſo weakened, t
Blakeney could ſcarce keep them to their gu
yet Byng being reſolved to act with his u
caution, called a council of war, in whic
was repreſented, that he was much inferior
the enemy in ſhips and men; that the relief
Minorca was impracticable, and that it was
adviſeable to ſail back to Gibraltar, wh
might require immediate protection. T
was almoſt unanimonſly agreed to, and
cordingly put in execution. The news of
conduct, however, ſoon reached England, wh
it excited the utmoſt reſentment, Mean wh
Byng remained at Gibraltar, without ſuſpic
of the ſtorm that was riſing againſt him.
talked and wrote even as if he had expected
receive the thanks of the king, and the appla
of his countrymen; but he was ſoon awak
from this vain dream by a letter from the m
niſtry, giving him notice that he was recalle
ſoon after, another occaſioned his being
under an arreſt; and upon his arrival in En
land, he was committed cloſe priſoner
Greenwich hoſpital. The nation was
flamed againſt him; and long before his tri
ſeveral addreſſes were ſent up from differe
counties, crying for vengeance againſt hi
It was even publickly diſcourſed, that he h
ſacrificed Minorca, by orders from the miniſtr
and that they did not dare to proceed agai
him, for fear he ſhould expoſe their inſtr
tions. At the ſame time, his friends exer
themſelves in his favour: they expoſtula
with the multitude in ſeveral pamphlets,
enc

eavoured to prove, that had he engaged, it ld have been impoſſible for him to have quered.

oon after, the news of the ſurrender of fort Philip, ſtill farther inflamed the minds of people. This fortreſs had, next to Gibral- been the ſtrongeſt in Europe. It had been nned by the celebrated Vauban, and was emed almoſt impregnable. General Blake- , not being able to hold it any longer, ob- ed very honourable terms of capitulation, the garriſon marched out with all the ho- rs of war.

The Engliſh now obſerved that they were ry where defeated: their armies had been in pieces in America; in Europe, the im- tant iſland of Minorca was taken, and the ople dreaded an invaſion. All theſe circum- nces concurred to exaſperate them againſt the happy Byng, whom they devoted to deſtruc- n. War was now proclaimed with the uſual emnity. The Hanoverians and Heſſians re ſent back, and preparations were made bringing admiral Byng to his trial, which gan on the 28th of December before a court artial, in Portſmouth harbour, and continued veral days; after which his judges declared, at, during the engagement, he had not done s utmoſt to deſtroy the enemy, whom it was s duty to have engaged. They therefore una- mouſly declared, that he fell under the twelfth ticle of war, which made it death for any rſon, who in the time of action ſhould with- aw, keep back, or not come in fight, or

who

who ſhould not do his utmoſt, either thro
motives of cowardice, negligence, or diſaf
tion. He was therefore ſentenced to be ſh
but his judges, at the ſame time, recomme
ed him to mercy. By this ſentence, t
hoped to ſatisfy the national animoſity ag
him, and yet to eſcape the charge of ſeve
The cry of juſtice was, however, too loud
be diſregarded: his majeſty therefore refe
the ſentence to the twelve judges, who be
unanimouſly of opinion, that the ſentence
legal, the king reſolved that he ſhould ſu
the extremity of the law. Another attem
was, however, made to ſave him: one
thoſe who had been his judges at Portſmou
and was alſo a member of the houſe of co
mons, obſerved to that aſſembly, that he a
ſome others, who had ſat upon the admira
trial, deſired to be releaſed from the oath of
creſy, impoſed upon court's martial, that th
might diſcloſe the grounds on which they h
paſſed ſentence of death upon admiral Byn
and perhaps diſcover ſuch circumſtances
might ſhew the ſentence to be improper. Th
the houſe paid little regard to this, his majeſty
juſtice and humanity induced him to reſpite t
execution till the ſcruples of the court-marti
ſhould be more clearly explained. A bi
therefore, paſſed the houſe of commons for
leaſing them from their oath; but it was thro
out by the lords. The admiral, thus aba
doned to the ſtroke of juſtice, reſolved at lea
by the bravery of his death, to ſhew, in ſo
meaſure, the injuſtice of his being charg
wi

th cowardice. On the day fixed for his execution, which was the 14th of March, 1757, hen the boats belonging to the fleet being anned and armed, attended this ſolemnity in e harbour, the admiral advanced from the bbin of the Monarque where he had been priſoned, to the deck, the place appointed his execution, with a compoſed ſtep and olute countenance. He then delivered a paper, in which he endeavoured to vindicate his nduct, and to expreſs his concern, that the mament under his command proved too weak ſucceed in an expedition of ſuch moment; ove to wipe off the ignominious ſtain of his nt of perſonal courage, and maintained, at his heart acquitted him of the crimes laid his charge. After which he advanced forrds, and ſaid, that he reſolved to die with face uncovered; but his friends repreſenting t his looks might poſſibly intimidate thoſe o fired, and prevent their taking proper aim, had his eyes bound with an handkerchief; d kneeling upon deck, the ſignal was no ner given to fire, than he inſtantly dropped wn dead.

Let us now turn our eyes from this melanly picture, and take a view of the ſteps, by ich this war came to involve the reſt of the ntending powers. The French, among the er plans they had formed for diſtreſſing affairs, made no ſecret of their deſign of acking his majeſty's German dominions; ntries which had not the leaſt connection h the matters which gave riſe to the war:

but being under a ſovereign who had a remark-
able affection for his native country, they judg-
ed he might be terrified into a relaxation of h
rights in America, to preſerve Hanover. The
politics, however, in this inſtance, proved
unſucceſsful as they were unjuſt. No aban-
ment was made in our claims with reſpect
America; and his majeſty took other metho
for the preſervation of the peace of German
The parliament generouſly reſolved to defe
the Hanoverians if attacked in their quarre
and for this purpoſe, the miniſtry entered int
a treaty with the empreſs of Ruſſia, in virtu
of which ſhe was to hold 55,000 men in readi-
neſs, to be ſent wherever the Britiſh ſervice re
quired; for which ſhe was to receive 100,000
annually to be paid in advance. But the kin
of Pruſſia, who was upon bad terms with th
court, apprehending the ill conſequences, wit
reſpect to himſelf, that might attend their en
tering Germany, ſuddenly concluded a treat
with his Britannic majeſty, to keep all foreig
ers out of the empire, which was ſigned a
London in January, 1756. Theſe treati
were cenſured as being inconſiſtent with eac
other; but they had the ſame object in view
oppoſing the ſchemes of France for diſturbin
the affairs of Germany.

This was ſoon followed by another alliance
ſtill more ſurprizing. The empreſs queen o
Hungary, who had been relieved in her utmo
diſtreſs by England, and who owed all ſhe po
ſeſſed to the interpoſition of the Britiſh m
narch and the bravery of his troops, now joi

with that power which had been her greateſt enemy; and thus the houſe of Auſtria, which had formerly united Europe to preſerve her from the power of France, now entered into the moſt intimate union with that power. By this extraordinary revolution, the whole political ſyſtem of Europe aſſumed a new face. This treaty was no ſooner ratified, than the empreſs of Ruſſia was invited to accede to it, which propoſal ſhe eagerly embraced. The king of Poland was likewiſe invited to accede to this treaty, which he did ſo far as to ſhew that he perfectly agreed with theſe courts: but his ſituation near a formidable enemy, and his experience of paſt misfortunes, had rendered him ſo cautious, that he declined ſigning the treaty, though he convinced the parties concerned of his reſolution to co-operate in all their meaſures, and was to have a ſhare in the ſpoil, on the footing of a treaty for the eventual partition of the king of Pruſſia's dominions.

The king of Pruſſia began with demanding a free paſſage for his troops through Saxony, the hereditary dominions of the king of Poland, on the foot of the neutrality profeſſed by that king; and required a ſecurity that the Saxon troops ſhould quit the ſtrong poſt they poſſeſſed, and be put into quarters. This demand being refuſed, the king of Pruſſia immediately formed a kind of blockade about the Saxon camp at Pirna, which was inacceſſible from its ſituation, with a view to reduce it by famine. There were in Bohemia two Auſtrian armies under M. Brown and M. Picolomine; and to

keep these in awe, two Prussian armies had entered Bohemia under Schwerin and Keith; but the king of Prussia still apprehending that Brown might be able to convey some relief to the Saxons, resolved to bring him to an action. Leaving then the blockade of the Saxon army he joined his forces under Keith; and engaging the Austrians at Lowositz, obtained a decisive victory. M. Brown found it impracticable to relieve the Saxons, notwithstanding all his efforts for that purpose; and their army, after a vain attempt to retire from their impregnable post, which it was as difficult for them to leave as it was to force it, were obliged to surrender themselves prisoners of war. The king of Poland then quitting Saxony, the Prussians took up their winter quarters in that dutchy, seized upon the revenues, levied exorbitant contributions, and obliged the country to furnish recruits. Thus the Saxons saw their country exhausted, and were forced to bear the burthen of a war against themselves. The king of Prussia then consulting only the rules of policy, made himself master of the archieves of Dresden, in doing which, the queen of Poland was used with some roughness: but by this step he acquired the original of those pieces, which shewed to the world the reality of the designs formed against him, and which, therefore, in a great measure, justified the means he had taken to obtain them, as well as the extraordinary severities with which he treated the unfortunate Saxons.

In

In the mean time, the Engliſh heard of no-
ing but loſſes and calamities in every quarter
the world, in which they had any concern.
America was loſt the fort of Oſwego, ſeated
the mouth of the river Onondaga, and com-
anding a commodious harbour on the lake
ntario. It was built by general Shirley,
cover the country of the Five Indian na-
ons in alliance with Great Britain; in or-
r to ſecure the Indian trade, to interrupt the
mmunication between the French northern
d ſouthern eſtabliſhments, and to open a
ay for the arms of Great Britain to attack the
rts of Frontenac and Niagara. For theſe
urpoſes, ſome frigates had been fitted out for
ruizing, and a number of boats prepared for
e tranſportation of troops: but they all fell
nto the hands of the enemy, with the fort it-
lf, which held out only three days, though it
ad a hundred pieces of cannon, with a conſi-
erable quantity of proviſions, and 1600 men
ere made priſoners of war. Attempts were
ade to relieve this fort, but they were too
ate; and all the works were demoliſhed by the
rench.

Such was the ill ſucceſs of the Engliſh and
heir allies in the beginning of this war. In-
dia, however, was the country in which ſucceſs
egan to attend the arms of Britain. The war
etween England and France in theſe remote
arts, firſt began by each power's ſiding with
wo contending nabobs, and thus by degrees
ecoming principals in the diſputes. When
he affairs of the Engliſh were reduced very

low, they took a ſurprizing turn, from the courage and conduct of Mr. Clive, a young gentleman who firſt entered into the company's ſervice as a clerk, but ſoon ſhewed, that his talents were more adapted for war. By his bravery and activity, the province of Arcot was cleared of the enemy, the French general taken priſoner, and the nabob ſupported by the Engliſh, reſtored to the government of which he had been formerly deprived. The French, being diſcouraged by their ill ſucceſs, a convention between the two companies was concluded, in which it was agreed, that the territories taken by each ſide ſhould be mutually reſtored: that the nabobs, advanced by the influence of either party, ſhould be acknowledged by both; and that, for the future, neither ſhould interfere in the differences between the princes of the country.

Soon after, the Eaſt India company received a blow, which would have ſhaken an eſtabliſhment of leſs ſtrength to the very foundations. The news of the war between England and France had not yet reached India: but a new and very formidable enemy aroſe there. Suraja Doula, the nabob of Bengal, irritated at the protection given to one of his ſubjects in the Engliſh fort at Calcutta, and at the refuſal of ſome duties to which he laid claim, levied a great army, and laid ſiege to that town. The governor, terrified by the numbers of the enemy, abandoned the fort with ſeveral of the principal perſons in the ſettlement, who retired with their moſt valuable effects on board the ſhips.

ips. The place being thus deſerted, Mr. ollwel, the ſecond in command, bravely held e place to the laſt extremity, with a few gal-nt friends, and the remains of a feeble gar-ſon. The fort was taken on the 26th of June 756; and the garriſon, to the number of 46 perſons, were thruſt into a ſmall priſon, alled the Black Hole, about eighteen feet quare, without any entrance for air, except by wo iron-windows, which were far from being ufficient to afford the quantity required for ſup-porting life for ſuch numbers. It is terrible to conceive the ſituation of wretches in a burning climate, thus immured and ſuffocating each other. Their firſt effort, upon finding the dan-ger of their horrid confinement, was to break open the door; but this being impoſſible, they endeavoured to excite the compaſſion, or rather avarice, of the guard, by offering a large ſum to remove them to ſeparate priſons; but the viceroy was aſleep, and none dared to diſturb him. They were therefore left to periſh with-out hope or relief; and their little priſons was filled with groans, ſhrieks, ſtruggles to get to the windows, and the utmoſt conteſt and confuſion. Soon after, this turbulence ſunk into langour and deſpair; and towards morning all was hor-rid, ſilence, and deſolation. Hollwel, with only twenty-two others were alive; 123 were dead; and of thoſe who ſurvived, ſeveral died of putrid fevers, after their being ſet free. In this manner the Eaſt India company loſt their ſettlement in Bengal, and a fort which ſecured to them the moſt valuable part of their trade.

Thus,

Thus, in the ſpace of this unfortunate year 1756, we were ſtripped of Minorca, Oſwego and Calcutta; and were under the apprehenſions of the invaſion of Great Britain itſelf; our military fame was every where held in contempt, and our councils diſtracted by faction. Amidſt theſe loſſes it was conſidered as a ſingular advantage, that admiral Watſon, in conjunction with Mr. Clive, had reduced Geriah, the principal fort of Angria, a piratical prince who maintained a great number of gallies, with which he attacked the larger ſhips, and by this means exacted a tribute from the European powers, for a permiſſion to trade. To ſubdue that dangerous enemy to commerce, admiral Watſon and colonel Clive ſailed into the harbour of Geriah, through a warm fire as they paſſed, but ſoon threw his fort and all his fleet into flames. The next day the fort ſurrendered at diſcretion, and the conquerors found in it a large quantity of warlike ſtores, and effects to the value of 130,000 l.

In the beginning of the year 1756, all Europe was in motion. France, in order to ſhew the queen of Hungary the advantageous choice ſhe had made, in connecting herſelf with the houſe of Bourbon, formed two great armies; the firſt compoſed of near 80,000 men, the flower of the French troops, attended by a vaſt train of artillery, and commanded by d'Etrees, a general of eſtabliſhed reputation; and under him ſerved Contades, Chevert, and the count de St. Germain, all officers of high character, and fit to command in chief. This formida-

ble

army paſſed the Rhine, and marched by eſtphalia, in order to invade the king of ſſia's dominions, in quality of allies to the preſs queen, and guardians of the liberties the empire. This they pretended was their y view, though they really intended to re- ce Hanover. They judged, that their ope- ions againſt the king of Pruſſia, and their emes to force the king of England to make ne conceſſions with regard to America, might completed by one and the ſame blow. The ond army, under the command of the prince Soubiſe, conſiſted of about 25,000 men. hat prince, before he paſſed the Rhine, k Cleves, Meurs, and Gueldres; while a achment from d'Etrees's army ſeized upon bden, and all that belonged to Pruſſia in ſt Frieſland.

In the preceding year, the king of Pruſſia been put under the ban of the empire, and dged to have fallen from all the dignities poſſeſſions which he held under it; and the les of the empire were ordered to furniſh r contingents of men and money, to put ſentence in execution; but the contingents e collected ſlowly, the troops badly com- d, and this army would probably have ne- been able to act, had it not been for the tance brought by the prince de Soubiſe.

The Auſtrians, who were principals in the rrel, aſſembled an army of above 100,000 in Bohemia, under the command of prince rles of Lorrain, aſſiſted by M. Brown. the north, every thing threatened the king

of

of Pruſſia. The czarina, true to her reſent-
ments and her new engagements with France,
had ſent 50,000 men, commanded by Apraxin,
who were in full march to invade ducal Pruſſia,
while a ſtrong fleet was equipped in the Baltic
to co-operate with that army. Though the
king of Sweden was allied in blood and incli-
nation to his Pruſſian majeſty, yet a jealouſy
entertained by the ſenate of their ſovereign
with their hopes of recovering their ancient
poſſeſſions in Pomerania, by means of the pre-
ſent troubles, added to their old attachment to
France, newly cemented by intrigues and ſub-
ſidies, rendered their ill inclinations to the Pruſ-
ſian cauſe more than ſuſpicious. At the ſame
time, the duke of Mecklenburg agreed to join
the Swediſh army when it ſhould be aſſembled
with 6000 men: a proceeding which he had
afterwards reaſon bitterly to repent. Thus
were the forces of five mighty ſtates, Auſtria,
Ruſſia, France, Sweden, and the Empire, each
of which had, in its turn, been a terror to all
Europe, united to reduce the heir of the mar-
quiſes of Brandenburg. While his aſtoniſhing
œconomy, the diſcipline of his forces, his ſa-
gacity and vigilance which foreſaw and attend-
ed to every thing; his conſtancy, which no la-
bour could ſubdue, and his courage, which no-
thing could diſmay, ſeemed to form a kind of
balance to the vaſt weight which appeared ready
to cruſh him, and turned the wiſhes of his
friends into hopes.

The only army that appeared in his favour
was a body of between 30 and 40,000 Hano-
verians

rians and Heſſians, which formed an army observation, commanded by the duke of umberland. This army was poſted on the eſer, to watch d'Etrees's motions; and while the ſkill of the French general was employ- in finding ſubſiſtence for his troops, his royal ghneſs diſplayed great abilities in throwing ery impediment in his way. But when theſe re removed by the ſuperiority of numbers, e Hanoverian army gave way, and the French ſſed the Weſer without oppoſition.

Mean while, the king of Pruſſia cauſed three eat bodies of his troops to enter Bohemia by ree different ways. The prince of Bevern tered it through Luſatia; and on the 21ſt of pril 1757, defeated a body of 28,000 Au- rians. The king himſelf entered Bohemia at great diſtance from his other generals; and eming diſpoſed to march towards Egra, the emy detached 20,000 men to obſerve his mo- ons; when, by a ſudden movement to his ft, he cut off all communication between em and the main body of the Auſtrians. hen puſhed on towards Prague with the ut- oſt rapidity; where he joined the troops un- er the prince of Bevern and M. Schwerin, ho had advanced with inconceivable diligence meet him. The Auſtrian army amounted near 100,000 men, and their camp ſtrength- ned by every advantage of nature and art, ight be conſidered as impregnable; but the ruſſians being nearly as numerous, and in- pired by the danger of their king, with a no- le enthuſiaſm, paſſed moraſſes, climbed preci- pices,

pices, faced batteries; and after a brave
bloody reſiſtance, totally defeated the Auſ
ans, took their camp, their cannon, their
litary cheſt, and all the trophies of a compl
victory. The loſs on both ſides was very gre
but the greateſt loſs of each, was the death
the two beſt generals in Europe. Schwer
was killed at the age of eighty-two, at
head of his regiment, with the colonel's ſta
dard in his hand; and general Brown receiv
a wound, which, from his vexation and di
turbance of mind, was rendered mortal. Thi
battle was fought on the 6th of May 1757.

About 40,000 of the Auſtrian army eſcape
to Prague, and the reſt fled different ways.
The king of Pruſſia loſt no time in inveſting
that city, and cutting off all ſuccours. With-
out ſtaying to reduce the place by famine, he
prepared to bombard the town, and on the
29th of May, at midnight, after a moſt dread-
ful ſtorm of thunder, lightning, and rain, on
the ſignal of a rocket, four batteries, which
every four hours diſcharged 288 bombs, be-
ſides a vaſt multitude of red-hot balls, began
to pour deſtruction on that unfortunate city,
every part of which was ſoon in flames. The
garriſon made a vigorous defence; and one
well-conducted and deſperate ſally, but were
repulſed with loſs. The principal magiſtrates,
clergy, and burghers, made the moſt moving
ſupplications to the governor to liſten to terms;
but he was deaf to their prayers; and 12,000
of the moſt uſeleſs mouths were driven out of
the city. The Pruſſians forced them in again

the capital of Bohemia was on the point being taken, and with it all the reſt of that riſhing kingdom.

n this deſperate ſituation of affairs, Leopold nt Daun began to turn the fortune of the He had arrived within a few miles of gue the day after the great battle; and hav- collected the flying parties of the Auſtrian y, retired to a poſt of great ſtrength. The g of Pruſſia determined, at all adventures, iſlodge him, and marched with only 32,000 , cavalry and infantry, to attack 60,000 r Kolin, in one of the ſtrongeſt ſituations could be choſen, and defended by a vaſt n of artillery. With the moſt impetuous well-regulated courage, the Pruſſians re- ed ſeven times to the attack; but were at th obliged to quit the field, and raiſe the e of Prague. "Fortune, ſaid the king of ruſſia, has this day turned her back upon ne. I ought to have expected it: ſhe is a male, and I am no gallant. Succeſs often ccaſions a deſtructive confidence; but an- her time we will do better."

he garriſon of Prague received with joy t Daun their deliverer; and their united s becoming greatly ſuperior to the Pruſ- , the king was obliged to evacuate Bohe- and take refuge in Saxony, the frontiers hich abound with ſituations that are eaſily ded.

e king of Pruſſia's misfortunes now pour- ck upon him. The army commanded by uke of Cumberland, who continually re-

tired before the French, after they had pa the Weſer, at length reſolved to make a ſt at Haſtenbeck, where it was judged, that t would be beſt able to oppoſe the ſuperior n bers of the enemy; but notwithſtanding advantage of the ſituation, the bravery of Hanoverians, and the conduct of the duke, allied army was driven from the field of bat and retreated towards Stade; where, being u able by their ſituation to retire, or by th ſtrength to advance, they were compelled, the 8th of September, to ſign the capitulati of Cloſter-Seven; by which the whole arm laid down their arms, and were diſperſed in different quarters of cantonment. Upon whic the duke of Cumberland returned to England, and inſtantly reſigned his military command.

The king of Pruſſia's ſituation was now become deſperate; nor could human prudence foreſee how he could extricate himſelf from his diſtreſſes. The French forces now united, invaded his dominions on one ſide; the Ruſſians, who for ſome time had hovered over his dominions, now, in another part, haſted forward, to overwhelm him, marking their way with ſlaughter and cruelty. A large body of Auſtrians entering Sileſia, penetrated as far as Breſlau; then turning to the important fortreſs of Schweidnitz, inveſted that city. Another Auſtrian army entered Luſatia, made themſelves maſters of Zittau, and preſſing forward, laid Berlin, the king of Pruſſia's capital, under contribution: while 20,000 Swedes entering Pruſſian Pomerania, took the towns of An-

clam

n and Demmein, and exacted contributions
n the whole country. The king of Pruſſia
s diſtreſſed, ordered general Lehwald to en-
e the Ruſſians at any hazard; and on the
h of Auguſt, he, with 30,000 men, attack-
double that number, ſtrongly entrenched, at
rkitten; but he was compelled to retire,
ich he did in excellent order, after having
ed five times more of the enemy than he
loſt of his own men. The king of Pruſſia
rted himſelf on every ſide; his enemies al-
ys fled before him; but while he purſued
body, another gained upon him in ſome
er part; and the winter came on faſt as his
ngth decayed, and his adverſaries multiplied
m every quarter.

During this ſummer, an enterprize was con-
ted in England againſt the coaſt of France,
make a diverſion in his favour, by drawing
part of the French army to the defence of
ir own country. England alſo propoſed, by
expedition, to give a blow to the marine
France, by deſtroying ſuch ſhips as were laid
or building in the harbour of Rochfort.
e deſtination of this armament being kept a
found ſecret, filled France with the moſt
ous alarms. The Engliſh fleet appeared be-
Rochfort on the 21ſt of September, and
e ſpent ſome time in deliberating upon the
ner in which they ſhould proceed. At laſt
as reſolved to ſecure the ſmall iſland of Aix,
which ſome obſtruction was apprehended
eir landing. The iſland was ſoon reduced;
as much time had been loſt in theſe delibe-

rations and actions, the militia of the co
had time to aſſemble, and there was an ap
ance of two camps on the ſhore. The c
manders now taking into conſideration the
neſs of the coaſt, the danger of landing,
the time the city had to prepare for its def
unanimouſly reſolved to return home wi
making any attempt. Nothing could equal
diſcontent of the Engliſh upon ſeeing their
pectations diſappointed. This produced a c
teſt between thoſe who planned the expediti
and thoſe who were ſent to execute it. T
miniſters, and with them the public voice, e
claimed at the execution. A court of enquir
formed of officers of reputation, cenſured t
commander; but a court-martial, formed al
of officers of reputation, acquitted him; an
this expedition only ſerved in England to in
creaſe and imbitter our diſſenſions, and to tur
our attention to vain diſputes; while the kin
of Pruſſia received no advantage by it.

In the mean time the king of Pruſſia, afte
various movements made by him and his ene
mies, reſolved to give them battle. He wa
now advanced to the confines of Miſnia, an
his army was divided into ſeveral bodies; ſom
of them at no leſs than ſixty miles diſtance fro
each other, yet ſuch was the excellent diſpoſi
tion and ſpirit of the Pruſſians, that the junc
tion of all theſe bodies was fully effected. Th
king then advanced towards the enemy, wh
fell back at his approach, and repaſſed the Sab
He followed them cloſe, and the two armie
met on the 5th of November, near the villag

Roſbach. The united army of Imperialiſts French, commanded by the prince of Saxe burghauſen and the prince of Soubiſe, was ooo men complete, while that of the Pruſ- s did not amount to 25,000. The king, oon as the armies were formed, addreſſed troops in an animating ſpeech, in which bſerved, that all that was dear to them de- ded upon the ſwords that were then drawn the battle. The general emotion this ſpeech aſioned, burſt into an univerſal ſhout; and looks and demeanor of the men were ani- ed to a kind of heroic phrenzy; and while were in this diſpoſition, the engagement an. In the beginning of the action, the nch cavalry came on with great ſpirit; but were ſoon repulſed; and ſome regiments ing gained an eminence, defended them- es with great bravery, but in the end were lly routed. The infantry of the French Imperialiſts were unable to withſtand the ur of the Pruſſians. The king in perſon, oſed to the hotteſt fire, led on his troops, the enemy giving way on every ſide, fled e utmoſt diſorder, leaving 3000 men dead e field of battle; 63 pieces of cannon; y colours, with eight French generals; officers of different ranks; and 6000 pri- men were taken. Night alone ſaved from deſtruction the remains of an army, which, e morning, was ſo numerous and ſo for- ble.

e glorious victory of Roſbach ſet the king n that ſide; but it was a freedom that

gave him no reſpite from his labours. T
Auſtrians, who had a vaſt force in Sileſia, n
began to make a proportionable progreſs ther
and after a prodigious loſs, reduced Schwe
nitz. Afterwards receiving intelligence of
victory of Roſbach, and knowing that the ki
of Pruſſia was on his march to relieve Sile
they reſolved to attack the prince of Bevern
his ſtrong camp under the walls of Breſla
Incited to this attempt by their being thre
times the number of the Pruſſians, they, o
the 22d of November, attacked the prince's a
my with great reſolution; yet were oppoſe
with amazing intrepidity, and the ſlaughter o
the Auſtrians was prodigious: but when a par
of their army had retired from the field of bat-
tle, and the reſt were preparing to follow, the
Pruſſian generals took the ſame reſolution; and
a part of their army having ſuffered greatly,
they became apprehenſive of a total defeat, in
caſe their intrenchments ſhould be forced: they
therefore retreated from their ſtrong poſt, and
retired behind the Oder. The Auſtrians re
turning, ſaw, with aſtoniſhment, that they
were maſters of the field of battle, which they
had juſt been obliged to forſake. Two days
after, the prince of Bevern going to reconnoi
tre, attended only by a groom, was taken by
an advanced party of Croats, a ſmall body o
whom had croſſed the Oder. Upon the Au
ſtrians obtaining this advantage, Breſlau, th
capital of Sileſia, immediately ſurrendered
where, as well as at Schweidnitz, they found
a vaſt quantity of proviſions, ammunition, and
money

ey; and all Sileſia appeared on the point of ng into their hands.

he king of Pruſſia, immediately after the le of Roſbach, began a march of upwards oo miles, and after having defeated one erior army, marched into Sileſia, to engage ſtill more ſuperior. In a rapid march he ed through Thuringia, Miſnia, and Luſa- and entering Sileſia, arrived, on the 2d December, at Parchwitz upon the Oder, re he was joined by the forces which had n under the prince of Bevern. A remark- e incident happened about this time. The riſon of Schweidnitz had ſeen, with the ut- ſt reluctance, the capitulation which bound ir hands from ſerving their king and coun- While the Auſtrians were conducting m to priſon, they heard, on their way, the ws of the glorious victory gained by their ſter at Roſbach. Animated by this intelli- ce, they unanimouſly attacked the eſcorte ich conducted them; and having diſperſed ir guard, marched on in hope of joining e body of the Pruſſian troops. The ſame une which ſet them free, led them directly he army commanded by the king in perſon, ch was haſtening to their relief. Both ſides e filled with joy at this unexpected meeting; he priſoners had not heard of his majeſty's ch. While this little incident added a con- able ſtrength to the army, it added alſo to ſpirit of the ſoldiers, and ſeemed an happy ge of ſucceſs in their future engagements.

The

The king of Pruſſia came up with the A
ſtrians near the village of Leuthen, on the
of December. They were advantageouſly p
ed, and their ſituation improved to the utm
by the diligence and ſkill of count Daun.
ground they poſſeſſed was a plain, in wh
were ſome ſmall eminences; theſe they
rounded with artillery: it was alſo interſpe
with thickets, which they endeavoured to t
to their advantage. On their right and l
were hills planted with batteries of canno
Their front was interſected by many cauſeway
and the Auſtrians had felled a vaſt number
trees which lay ſcattered in the way. Th
king of Pruſſia, unterrified at their ſituation,
and at his being obliged to attack above 70,000
excellent troops ſo ſtrongly poſted, with 36,000
Pruſſians, advanced with the utmoſt reſolution.
The Auſtrians made a gallant defence dur-
ing the whole battle; diſputed every foot o
ground; and being driven from their poſts
rallied about Leuthen, which was defended o
all ſides with intrenchments and redoubts. Af
ter repeated attacks made with the utmoſt im
petuoſity, and ſuſtained with great firmneſs
the Pruſſians maſtered this laſt poſt; upo
which the Auſtrians fled on all ſides. Th
king purſued them to Liſſa. In this great an
deciſive action, 6000 of the Auſtrians wer
ſlain, 15,000 were made priſoners, and up
wards of 200 pieces of cannon were taken
Notwithſtanding the rigour of the ſeaſon, th
king immediately laid ſiege to Breſlau, whic
ſurrendered on the 29th of December; an
th

garriſon, amounting to 13,000 men, was
le priſoners of war. The blockade of
weidnitz was formed as cloſely as the in-
ency of the ſeaſon would permit; while
ies of the Pruſſians not only took poſſeſſion
hoſe parts of Sileſia which belonged to the
, but entering into the Auſtrian diviſion,
ced Jagerndorf, Tropau, and Tetſhen.
he king now met with ſucceſs on every ſide.
Ruſſians retired out of the Pruſſian terri-
s; and the retreat of ſo great an army,
h aſtoniſhed all Europe, left general Leh-
at liberty to march into Pomerania againſt
Swedes, who, retiring before him, left the
ſſians an eaſy conqueſt, not only of the
ſſian, but all Swediſh Pomerania, except
lſund; leaving Mecklenburg expoſed to
reſentment of the king of Pruſſia, who ac-
dingly raiſed ſevere contributions and levies
e. The French, who had been ravaging
old Marche of Brandenburg, evacuted that
ntry immediately after the battle of Roſ-
h. But one of the moſt glorious and im-
tant conſequences of that victory was the
noverian troops being enabled to reſume
arms.

s ſoon as the capitulation of Cloſter Seven
ſigned, the duke de Richlieu took the com-
of the numerous army under d'Etrees,
mmediately began to repair his fortune,
he had ſpent in his vices, by the plunder
e unhappy Hanoverians. He levied the
extraordinary contributions; and the ex-
s to which the Hanoverians ſubmitted,
only

only produced new ones that were ſtill m
extraordinary. He relaxed every part of m
tary diſcipline, and allowed the French ſoldi
to pillage the inhabitants, and to behave w
the utmoſt licentiouſneſs and inſolence. R
lieu having broken almoſt every article of
treaty, made no ſcruple of adding anot
breach, in order to ſecure the reſt. He
tempted to oblige the Hanoverian and He
troops to deliver up their arms. They
ſeen, with ſilent grief and indignation,
diſtreſſes of their ruined country; but w
tranſported with joy, on hearing of the vict
at Roſbach; and began to aſſemble under
command of the gallant prince Ferdinand
Brunkwick, who was reinforced with a b
of Pruſſian troops; and having reduced
town of Harburg, laid cloſe ſiege to the ca
which, it muſt be owned, was defended w
bravely: but in all other reſpects, the Fren
did not ſeem in a condition to maintain th
ground any where.

During this year, 1757, the Engliſh w
very unfortunate in America. Since the Fre
had taken Oſwego, they remained entir
maſters of all the lakes; and collecting the
dians from all parts, obliged them to ad
their favour. The Engliſh, abandoned to
mercy of the enemy, the Five Nations, w
alone preſerved the appearance of friend
for them. The forts of the Great Carry
place were demoliſhed; Wood-Creek was
duſtriouſly ſtopped up; and our commun
tion with our allied Indians entirely cut
A c

conſiderable fortreſs, named Fort William-
enry, had been built on the ſouthern edge of
ke George, in order to command that lake
to cover our frontiers. It was defended by
arriſon of 2500 men; and general Webb
poſted with about 4000 men at no great
ance. The French drawing together all the
es which they had at Crown-Point, Ticon-
oga, and the adjacent parts, with a conſide-
le body of Canadians and Indians, amount-
in the whole to near 8000 men, command-
by M. Montcalm, and a good train of ar-
ery, laid ſiege to this fort, which ſurrender-
within ſix days; and the garriſon marched
with their arms, they having engaged not
ſerve during eighteen months. The French
ians paying no regard to the capitulation,
upon the men as they marched out; ſtrip-
them of the little effects they brought with
m; dragged the Indians in our ſervice out
their ranks, ſcalping ſome, carrying off
ers, and committing a thouſand outrages
barbarities, from which the French com-
nder endeavoured in vain to reſtrain them.
wever, the greateſt part of our men reached
t Edward. The French demoliſhed the fort
had taken; carried off the proviſions, am-
nition, artillery, and the veſſels which we
prepared on the lake; and then departed.
us was ignominiouſly concluded the third
paign in North America, where we had
at time near 20,000 regular troops, a great
nber of provincial forces, and upwards of
nty ſhips of the line.

However,

However, in the East Indies the ſcene ch
ed greatly to our advantage; for there the
very of admiral Watſon and colonel Cliv
eſtabliſhed the military honour of the En
That admiral ſailed from Madraſs wit
more than three ſhips of the line; and ar
at the port of Balaſore in the kingdom of
gal, where, ſtrengthening himſelf with a
troops he could draw together, he entere
Ganges; and after a ſhort reſiſtance,
himſelf maſter of the fort of Buſbudgia, w
opened him a paſſage to the fort of Cal
the late principal ſettlement of the compa
Bengal, and the ſcene of the deplorable fu
ings of ſo many of our unfortunate cou
men. Animated with revenge at the ſig
this place, our ſhips and land forces atta
it with ſuch ſpirit, that the Indians ſurren
it before night; and a few days after Hug
ſituated higher up the Ganges, was red
with as little difficulty.

The nabob finding the feeble reſiſtance
by forts defended by Indians, advanced
an army of 10,000 horſe and 12,000 foo
drive the Engliſh from their conqueſts.
nitely inferior as our troops were in num
Clive did not heſitate to attack the nab
army; and though he did not entirely rou
Indians, yet the ſlaughter he made among
was ſo great, and he had ſo much the ad
tage of the field, that the nabob was, a
days after, glad to agree to a peace, by w
the Engliſh Eaſt India company was reſtor
all its ancient privileges; an immunity
gra

nted them from all taxes, and reſtitution
niſed for all that they had ſuffered by the
ng of Calcutta.

The admiral and colonel having ſettled the
pany's officers in the poſſeſſion of their an-
t eſtabliſhments, turned their arms againſt
French. They reſolved to attack Chande-
ore, a place of conſiderable ſtrength, ſitu-
ſomewhat higher up the river than Cal-
; and the principal ſettlement of the
ch in that part of India. In this expedi-
colonel Clive commanded 700 Europe-
and 1600 black ſoldiers; while the admi-
Watſon and Pocock commanded the ſqua-
, which conſiſted only of the Kent, the
er, and the Saliſbury. The French pre-
d to receive them, by ſinking ſeveral large
ls, both above and below the fort; but
dmirals, by carefully ſounding, found a
paſſage, and made ſo ſevere a fire upon the
in which they were ſeconded by colonel
e's batteries on the ſhore, that the place
ulated in leſs than three hours. Here 500
peans and 700 blacks ſurrendered them-
priſoners of war; 183 pieces of cannon
found in the place, beſides a conſiderable
in money and goods.

he nabob, from the time of his ſigning the
e treaty, ſhewed himſelf little inclined to
e to the ſtipulations he made; and though
as not ſparing in his promiſes, he always
red the performance upon ſuch frivolous
nces, as evidently ſhewed his ill deſigns.
Engliſh commanders reſolved to take no

notice of his proceedings till they had b
the power of the French in this province
having accompliſhed it, by the taking of
denagore, they deliberated, whether they
not to commit hoſtilities againſt him; a
incident happening, which promiſed t
ſure their ſucceſs, they reſolved to attemp

The nabob, Suraja Doula, who had t
year taken Calcutta, had treated his ow
jects with the ſame perfidy and violence
which he had formerly, and ſtill did, d
the Engliſh; hence moſt of his general
diſcontented, and ſome of them entered
conſpiracy againſt him. At the head o
conſpiracy was Jaffier Ali Cawn, one
principal officers, a man of great powe
influence. Their deſigns were no ſoon
pened, than they communicated them
Engliſh government at Calcutta, deſiring
aſſiſtance. The gentlemen there did no
heſitate with what party they ſhould join;
concluded a treaty with Jaffier Ali Cawn
the other conſpirators; in conſequence of
the Engliſh troops immediately took the
under colonel Clive. The admiral unde
to garriſon the fort of Chandenagore wi
ſeamen; and a detachment of fifty ſe
with their officers, were added to the lan
ces, to ſerve as gunners: while a twent
ſhip was ſtationed above Hughly, in or
preſerve a communication between c
Clive and the admiral. Theſe prelim
meaſures being taken, they advanced up
ver, and in a few days brought the n

y of about 20,000 men, exclusive of those
favoured the conspirators, to an action,
ch was decisive in favour of the English;
n the nabob seeing himself ruined, by the
chery of his officers, and the cowardice of
troops, fled with the few who continued
nful to him.

affier Ali Cawn now declared himself open-
and entering Muxadavat, the capital of
province, with an army of his friends and
orious allies, was placed by colonel Clive
he ancient seat of the nabobs, and received
homage of all ranks of people as suba of
gal, Bahar, and Orixa. Soon after, the
osed nabob was made prisoner, and put to
th in his prison by him who now sat on the
one. Thus this great revolution was accom-
hed within about thirteen days, and the
ernment of a vast kingdom was transferred
affier Ali Cawn; a kingdom which yielded
s dimensions to few in Europe, and to none
he fertility of its soil, the number of its in-
itants, and the richness of its commerce.
this revolution, the territories of the Eng-
East India company were enlarged, and
wards of two millions sterling was stipulated
be paid to them as an indemnification to the
pany and the sufferers, by the taking of
cutta. The new nabob, filled with grati-
e to those to whom he owed his dignity,
e also about 600,000 l. sterling, as a gra-
y to the seamen and the troops. However,
joy of the English was not a little damped
the death of admiral Watson, who, on the

16th of Auguſt, loſt his life by the unwhol ſomeneſs of the climate.

The next year, 1758, was crowned with ſu ceſs, and added greatly to the glory of En land and her allies. The king of Pruſſ whoſe army had been greatly harraſſed, a their ardour reſtrained by a moſt ſevere wi ter, attempted nothing againſt the Auſtr ans in the months of January, February, a March. The ſame inaction for ſome time pr vailed amongſt the Hanoverians; but being r inforced by a body of Pruſſian horſe, they, the middle of February, put their whole arm once more in motion. The duke de Richlie having been recalled, the command of th French troops was given to the count de Cle mont. The Hanoverians now obliged th French to retreat before them, and to evacua Otterſberg, Bremen, and Verden. Soon afte the caſtle of Rotterſberg was taken in ſix hour A conſiderable detachment of the Frenc under count Chabot, being poſted at Hoya, ſtrong fort upon the Weſer, prince Ferdinan reſolving to diſlodge them, ſent the hereditar prince of Brunſwick, who was not twenty yea of age, with four battalions of foot and ſom light horſe. He had a broad and deep river t paſs, and had no means of tranſporting h men but a ſingle float; ſo that a long time mu be ſpent in getting them over: but what wa worſe, before half his troops were paſſed, ſtrong wind aroſe, which rendered the float un ſerviceable, and entirely cut off all commun cation between the prince and the moſt conſi derabl

rable number of his party; while thoſe he s going to attack were ſuperior to him, had whole body been together. In this exi- nce, the prince reſolved to urge on boldly in h a manner, as to poſſeſs the enemy with an inion of his ſtrength, and to attack them iſkly before they could be undeceived. He refore marched with the utmoſt diligence to town, and encountered the enemy at the dge, where a fierce fire enſued, which was ll ſupported on each ſide. As the prince uld not bring up his whole detachment, he t a body of his troops to make a circuit a- nt the town, to attack the enemy in the rear, ich was made with bayonets fixed, and a rible ſlaughter enſued. The French aban- ning the bridge, fled in confuſion: when the nce having cleared the town of the enemy, ned the party he had left. The count de nabot threw himſelf with two battalions into e caſtle, but in a little time ſurrendered it on capitulation, and marched out with his ops, leaving the ſtores and magazines, tho' e prince had no artillery, and had deſpaired bringing up his heavy cannon. In this ac- n 670 of the French were made priſoners, d a place of importance, which opened a ſſage over the Weſer, ſecured to the Hano- rians, with the loſs of leſs than a hundred men lled and wounded.

Prince Ferdinand continued to advance with s right on one ſide of the Weſer, and his left the other; while the French ſucceſſively a- ndoned all the places they had poſſeſſed in

the electorate, except Minden, which was fended by a garriſon of 4000 men; but on being cloſely inveſted, this garriſon, wi nine days, ſurrendered priſoners of war. T were the French driven out of Hano Though the cruelties and unjuſt impoſition the duke de Richelieu had cauſed this rev tion, the duke de Randan, the French go nor, had endeared himſelf to the people by juſtice and humanity; and on his leaving country, drew tears of love and gratitude f his enemies. The French army, which about four months before paſſed the Rhine ſuch numbers as to make their moſt powe enemies tremble, now repaſſed it like fugitive the moſt deplorable condition: without any markable adverſe ſtroke of fortune, they w reduced by diſeaſes and exceſs to leſs than h their original number, and cloſely purſued thoſe enemies whom they had obliged to down their arms.

Soon after an Engliſh ſquadron, comman by commodore Holmes, appeared before Em den, and the French garriſon of that city, c ſiſting of near 4000 men, immediately evacua the place.

England was ſo far from being exhauſted the war, or diſpirited by ill ſucceſs, that hopes of the people roſe with their diſappoi ments; and the neceſſary ſupplies were gra ed and raiſed with the utmoſt alacrity. T ſpirit of our officers was revived by fear or ſhame; and our trade was well protected the ſuperiority and prudent diſtribution of

l force. As France perſiſted in her attach-
to the enemies of his Pruſſian majeſty,
t Britain entered into ſtill cloſer engage-
s with that heroic prince; and our mini-
reſolved to ſupport him, and the army un-
prince Ferdinand, in the moſt effectual
ner: 100,000 l. was voted for the Hano-
n and Heſſian forces; and on the 11th of
l, a convention was ſigned at London be-
n the king of Pruſſia and his Britannic
ſty; by which the king of Great Britain
ged to pay his Pruſſian majeſty the ſum of
000 l. ſterling; and each of the contract-
owers engaged to conclude no peace with-
he participation of the other.

s ſoon as the ſeaſon permitted, the king of
ia laid ſiege to Schweidnitz; and the gar-
, which had been reduced from ſeven to
more than three thouſand men, ſubmitted
ſelves priſoners of war. After the reduc-
of this place, by which he left his ene-
no footing in his dominions, he ordered
bodies of his troops to poſt themſelves in
a manner as to create a belief, that he
d carry the war into Bohemia, and then
nain of his army, by a very rapid march,
ed Moravia, and made themſelves maſters
l the poſts neceſſary to cover the troops to
mployed in the ſiege of Olmutz, after
h he opened the trenches before that city,
e 27th of May. Count Daun immediate-
arched into that province; but not being
n a condition to give the king of Pruſſia
e, took his poſts in a mountainous country,

where

where it was impoſſible to attack him. He
the kingdom of Bohemia in his rear, fr
whence he eaſily drew ſupplies, and was at
ſame time enabled to harraſs the Pruſſian a
before Olmutz, and to intercept the convoys
tended for it from Sileſia.

Olmutz being, by the extent of its wor
difficult to be completely inveſted, the kin
poſts were neceſſarily weakened by occupy
ſo great an extent of ground, and were fr
time to time attacked in the night by Da
detachments with ſuch ſucceſs, that abund
ſuccours, both of men and ammunition,
tered the town; part of a large Pruſſian c
voy from Troppau being alſo cut off, the k
of Pruſſia, in the night of the 1ſt of J
ſuddenly marched with his whole army in
columns, and advancing into Bohemia w
little moleſtation, ſeized upon a large maga
at Leutomiſſel; defeated ſome bodies of A
ſtrians who attempted to interrupt his progre
and arrived at Koniggratz, one of the m
important poſts in Bohemia, with all his f
and wounded, his heavy baggage, artille
and military ſtores. He then took poſſeſſion
this place, after driving from it a body
7000 Auſtrians, who were intrenched the
and having laid this city and ſeveral other
tricts under contribution, re-entered Sileſia,
marched with the moſt amazing diligence
attack the Ruſſians, who had united their for
under Brown and Fermor; and having ente
the New Marche of Brandenburg, had

to Cuſtrin, the reduction of which would them but a few days march to Berlin.

he Ruſſians having a moſt formidable ar- y, threw ſuch a multitude of bombs and ot balls into the unfortunate city of Cuſ- that it was ſoon on fire on every ſide. Of wretched inhabitants, ſome were burned; buried in the ruins; ſome killed by the , which fell like hail in the ſtreets: the ving majority being ſafe neither within nor out their houſes, abandoned all they poſ- d, and many of them fled almoſt naked f the city. Mean while the governor ex- himſelf in the defence of the walls and s of the place: but theſe walls being built e old manner, did not promiſe a ſucceſsful nce; the enemy had poſted themſelves in uburbs; and in the firing of the town, its cipal magazine was blown up.

he Ruſſians, on the firſt notice of the king's oach, raiſed the ſiege, and marched to- ls the villages of Zwicker and Zorndorff, e the ground not admitting them to extend ly in length, they threw themſelves into a re body, compoſed of four lines, forming nt almoſt equal on every ſide, and on eve- de ſurrounded with cannon and chevaux- ize. In this formidable diſpoſition, they ed the attack of the Pruſſians. The battle n on the 25th of Auguſt, at nine o'clock e morning, by a fire of cannon and mor- which rained on the right wing of the ians, without the leaſt intermiſſion, for two hours. Nothing could exceed the

havoc

havoc made by this terrible fire, nor the
ſtancy with which the Muſcovite foot ſuſ
a ſlaughter that would have confounded an
perſed the braveſt veterans. As they
their ranks, new regiments ſtill preſſed for
to fill their places. When the firſt li
fired away all their charges, they ruſhe
ward on the Pruſſians. The Pruſſian in
being ſtruck with a panic, gave way. B
at this critical moment, the king, by a
rapid and maſterly motion, brought all t
valry of his right to the centre; which r
in upon the Ruſſian foot, drove them back
moſt terrible ſlaughter. The repulſed batt
of Pruſſia had now time to form themſel
gain; and returning to the charge with a
exaſperated by their late diſgrace, entirely
ed the balance of the fight. The Ruſſia
ing thrown into the moſt dreadful confu
and the wind blowing the duſt and ſmok
in their faces, they could not diſtinguiſh
friends from their enemies. They fired
each other, and even plundered their own
gage, which ſtood between the lines, an
toxicated themſelves with brandy. O
were now no more heard or obeyed. The
fell in upon one another, and being cru
together in a narrow ſpace, every ſhot diſ
ed by the Pruſſians had its full effect;
the Ruſſians kept up only a ſcattered fir
the heads of their enemies. It was n
longer a battle, but a horrid and undiſtin
ing carnage; yet the Ruſſians ſtill kep
ground. The action continued without

n from nine in the morning till ſeven in
ening. At laſt the night itſelf, the fa-
of the Pruſſians, and a judicious attack
ir right wing, enabled the Ruſſians to
r their order, and to retire a little from
ene of ſlaughter. On their ſide, near
fell upon the ſpot, and they had above
wounded, moſt of them mortally. The
loſs of the Ruſſians, including the pri-
amounted to 21,529 men; and that of
ſſians did not amount to 2000.

king of Pruſſia renewed the attack of
ſſians the next morning, and they re-
before him as far as Landſperg, on the
rs of Poland. The king of Pruſſia be-
ow convinced, that they were diſabled
aking any material attempt againſt his
ions on that ſide, ſatisfied himſelf with
a ſmall body of troops under count
, to obſerve the motions of the Muſcovite
and marched with the greateſt part of
ces and the utmoſt expedition to the re-
prince Henry, who was in Saxony, and
danger of being overpowered by Daun's
r forces. Thus the king of Pruſſia,
fifteen days, by his bravery, and the
y of his motions, fought and defeated a
r body of his enemies in one extremity
dominions, and baffled, without fight-
nother ſuperior body in the other ex-
.

ſhall now return to prince Ferdinand,
eing unable to cut off the retreat of the
over the Rhine, preſſed them cloſely,

and

and afterwards paſſed that river. The Fr
encamping at Crevelt, prince Ferdinand
the diſpoſitions for the battle, with his
vigour and prudence. The prince having
fully reconnoitred the ſituation of the en
reſolved upon three attacks: the firſt
moſt conſiderable on the flank of the ene
left wing, which extended toward An
where it was covered by a wood: the other
were deſigned to divert their attention,
prevent their ſuccouring the object of his
cipal attack; for which purpoſe, he rec
mended to his generals to make the beſt u
their heavy artillery, and not to advance
before they were perfectly aſſured of the
ceſs of his main deſign. The battle begi
the 23d of June, when his highneſs pu
himſelf at the head of the grenadiers o
right wing, advanced on the ſide of Anra
two columns. A violent and well ſuppo
cannonading opened the action; and the H
verian artillery being greatly ſuperior to
of the French, the latter loſt many men;
keeping their ground, a cloſe attack be
abſolutely neceſſary. The hereditary prin
Brunſwick putting himſelf at the head of
firſt line of foot with his uſual ſpirit, adva
with the whole front directly to the
Here a furious fire of ſmall arms comme
which continued without intermiſſion for
hours and a half. All the Hanoverian b
lions threw themſelves into the wood:
ditches, well lined with infantry, were
poſed to their fury; and they forced one

ner. At length the enemies battalions were
en, and fled out of the wood, when their
ry, in ſpight of the attempts of the Ha-
rian horſe, covered the retreat of their ſcat-
infantry, and ſaved them from utter ruin.
French loſt 7000 of their beſt troops, kil-
wounded, and taken priſoners, among
n was killed the count de Giſors, the only
f the duke of Belleiſle, a young noble-
of the pureſt morals and the politeſt man-
who had juſt been married to the heireſs
illuſtrious family.

fter the victory of Crevelt, which, though
d great honour to prince Ferdinand's mi-
capacity, was far from being deciſive,
roſſed the Rhine with a large detachment,
appeared, on the 28th of June, before
eldorp, a city advantageouſly ſituated on
river, belonging to the elector Palatine.
evere bombardment obliged it to capitulate
he 7th of July; and the garriſon, conſiſt-
of 2000 men, marched out with the honours
ar. Prince Ferdinand placed here three
alions of Hanoverians, and threw a bridge
oats acroſs the river, in order to multiply
poſts and communication on both ſides of
Rhine.

Whilſt prince Ferdinand was endeavouring
ake all advantages of the enemy, he re-
ed an account, which diſconcerted all his
ſures. The duke de Broglio, ſupported by
troops under the prince of Soubiſe, had
cked and defeated the Heſſian army, which
ounted to 7000 men, near Sangerſhauſen;

and there was reaſon to fear, that if the
vailed themſelves of this advantage, they m
be able to intercept the Britiſh troops w
had landed at Embden, and were now on t
march under the duke of Marlborough, to
inforce the allied army.

Theſe diſagreeable circumſtances of the
lied army did not eſcape the penetration of
de Chevert, one of the ableſt of the Fre
generals. He had, ſome time before, pa
the Rhine, in order to retake Duſſeldorp;
the rains fruſtrated his intentions. Baron I
hoff was poſted to the right of the Rhine,
a ſtrong ſituation, to ſecure a conſiderable
gazine, and to keep an open communica
between the Engliſh reinforcements and
main army. M. Chevert propoſed to diſlo
Imhoff, to ſeize the magazine, and to pre
the junction of the Engliſh troops with
Hanoverians. To execute this ſcheme,
brought together near 12,000 men, while
troops under Imhoff ſcarcely amounted to 30
Imhoff finding that the ſwell of the river m
dered it in vain for him to expect ſucco
from the army of prince Ferdinand, took
reſolution of abandoning his poſt, and goi
out to meet them. Perceiving that the Fre
were marching into difficult ground, he orde
a ſmall party, which he had poſted in a li
coppice, to fall upon the enemy's left, wh
he obſerved to be uncovered; and appoin
the fire of this party, as a ſignal for all
reſt to advance, and to attack the enemy w
their bayonets fixed. The French thus ſu
priz

d, fell into confuſion; and within half our fled, leaving eleven pieces of cannon, priſoners, and much baggage to the Ha-rians, who drove them under the cannon eſel. Imhoff having then taken proper of his magazines, and being joined by parties who paſſed the river in boats, hed with the utmoſt expedition, and had appineſs to join the Engliſh.

e principal aim of the king of Pruſſia ow to prevent Daun from having a com-cation with Bohemia; and the great in-n of Daun was to cut off the king from a: but it did not ſeem poſſible, by mere in marches and poſitions, fully to anſwer ends. Daun alſo found, that if more was loſt without action, the ſeaſon would e him to evacuate Saxony, and thus give ll the fruits of the campaign. He there-reſolved to give the king of Pruſſia battle, narched in the dead of a very dark night, ree columns, towards the right of the of Pruſſia's camp. Notwithſtanding the eſs of the night, the neceſſary diviſion e Auſtrian army, the numbers of which s compoſed, and the length of the way had to march; ſuch was Daun's conduct great good fortune in this attempt, that all orces arrived at the ſame time, without diſcovered, at the Pruſſian camp; and the attack with the utmoſt regularity e 14th of October, at five o'clock in the ing.

How the king's out-guards were surpri
is difficult to be accounted for: but the P
ſians had not time to ſtrike their tents, v
they found the enemy in the midſt of the c
and an impetuous attack already begun; h
a defeat ſeemed inevitable, both from the
fuſion of the troops, and the loſs of two
cers of the moſt diſtinguiſhed rank and m
Keith received two muſket balls, and fell
upon the ſpot; and prince Francis of B
wick had his head ſhot off by a cannon-
while mounting his horſe. The king of P
ſia had then the whole of his affairs to ſu
alone, at a time when he moſt wanted
ance. But his preſence of mind, his firm
and activity, in ſome meaſure remedied th
fects of this unforeſeen attack, and the
and diſorders it had occaſioned; he was
where preſent, and inſpired his troops wi
ardour like his own. He ordered ſome de
ments from his left to reinforce his right w
but in the moment the orders were rece
the left was alſo furiouſly attacked. Ge
Retzow, who commanded in that qu
with difficulty repulſed the Auſtrians,
was unable to afford any conſiderable aſſi
to the right, which was alone obliged to
port the whole weight of the grand attack.

In the beginning of this engagement,
Auſtrians had beaten the Pruſſians out o
village of Hohkirchen; and as the fate o
day depended upon that poſt, the hotteſt o
diſpute was there. The Pruſſians made
bloody attacks on the village, and on the f

y carried it; but the Auſtrians continually
uring freſh troops upon that ſpot, at length
ve them out, after repeated efforts and a
digious ſlaughter on both ſides. The king,
n deſpairing of the fortune of that field,
ered a retreat. His troops which had been
cked in a dark night by ſuperior numbers,
had run to arms, ſome half-naked, and all
he utmoſt confuſion, had yet made a vigo-
s reſiſtance, and maintained the fight for
r five hours. They made their retreat in
od order, without being purſued, ſupported
their cavalry and the fire of a numerous
l well ſerved artillery, which was placed in
center of their camp. They loſt in this
ody action at leaſt 7000 men killed, wound-
and priſoners, with many cannon. The
ſtrians allowed their own loſs, including the
unded, to amount to near 5000.

The king of Pruſſia loſt ſome reputation by
ſuffering himſelf to be thus ſurprized; but
it be conſidered that the wing of his army,
ich was firſt attacked, was ſurprized at a
tance from him, the two great generals that
mmanded it ſlain in the firſt on-ſet, his o-
r principal generals wounded, and the whole
ng in confuſion without a leader; yet his
ming in theſe deſperate circumſtances, in
ſte from another quarter, his recovering all;
twice repulſing the enemy, and at laſt re-
ing, overborne with numbers and fatigue,
thout being purſued, is ſuch an inſtance of
eat generalſhip, as has, perhaps, never been
ceeded; and he appears greater in this de-

feat, than in any victory he had ever
obtained.

We shall now return to those affairs in wh
the English were more immediately concern
Captain Marsh was sent with two ships of
line and some frigates, early in the spring,
the coast of Africa, to drive the French fr
their valuable settlements there. They ente
the river Senegal, and took their two factor
of Podore and Galem on that river. And
the 29th of December following, commod
Keppel, with the assistance of some troops
der the command of lieutenant-colonel Wor
made himself master of the island of G
and its forts; the garrison surrendering at d
cretion. By these successes, we took from t
enemy some of the most valuable branches
their commerce.

Two squadrons were fitted out; the great
under lord Anson, and the smaller under co
modore Howe, against the coast of Franc
The land forces, convoyed by Howe, consist
of sixteen battalions and nine troops of lig
horse, commanded by the duke of Marlb
rough. They sailed from Portsmouth on t
1st of June 1758; and as soon as the fleet
sail, lord Anson's squadron separated from t
rest, and bore off to the bay of Biscay, in o
der to spread the alarm more widely, and t
observe the French squadron in Brest. Com
modore Howe arrived in Cancalle-bay, at
small distance from the city of St. Maloes
where the troops landed on the 5th without op
position; and having fortified a post near Can
calle

e, to ſecure their retreat, marched in two
umns to St. Maloes. When the army ar-
d there, it was found, that the town being
ngly ſituated on a peninſula, which com-
nicated with the main land only by a long
narrow cauſeway, was by no means a pro-
object of a *coup de main*. They, therefore,
tented themſelves with ſetting fire to about
undred ſail of ſhipping, many of them pri-
eers, which lay under the cannon of the
n, and to ſeveral magazines filled with na-
ſtores: after which they returned to Can-
le, and reimbarked with as little oppoſition
hey met with at landing.

The fleet, before they returned, reconnoitred
town of Granville, on the coaſt of Nor-
ndy; but finding that a large body of troops
re encamped in the neighbourhood, they
ceeded towards Cherburg, and prepared to
d near that place: but a hard gale of wind
wing into the ſhore, and the proviſions be-
nearly exhauſted, it was thought neceſſary
return home; and they arrived at St. Helens
the 29th of June.

The ſucceſs of this expedition, which was a
eat loſs to the French, with ſcarce any on
r ſide, fell ſhort of the expectations of the
blic: but the hopes of the people were re-
ed, by ſeeing preparations made for ano-
er expedition. The time was now come
en we were to retaliate upon France, the
rors which had been raiſed by menaces of an
vaſion; and prince Edward reſolved to go
upon

upon this expedition, in order to form him for the ſervice of his country under ſo brave able a commander as Howe.

On the 1ſt of Auguſt the fleet ſet ſail f St. Helens, and in a few days came to an chor before Cherburg. The French had dr a line, ſtrengthened by forts, along the t probable places for landing. They had drawn down three regiments of regular troo with a conſiderable body of militia, to ſhore; and ſeemed to threaten a very reſo oppoſition to the deſcent of the Engliſh for But the commodore diſpoſed the men of and bomb-ketches ſo judiciouſly, and m ſuch a ſharp fire upon the enemy, that t never ventured out of their entrenchments that the landing was effected in excellent or and with very little loſs. The French e abandoned their forts and lines on the co and ſuffered the Engliſh forces, who did no mount to above 6000 men, to enter Cherb the day after their landing, without throwi the leaſt obſtacle in their way.

The Engliſh, after burning all the veſſ in the harbour, and deſtroying the baſon a all the forts in its neighbourhood, ſent twe braſs cannon on board the fleet, and taki hoſtages for the contributions levied on t town, reimbarked without any interrupti from the enemy, after having continued t days unmoleſted in France. The Engliſh e ulted greatly in this advantage, and nothi was omitted to inſpire the minds of the peop

h freſh courage: the braſs-cannon and mor- taken at Cherburg, were drawn from de-park, where they had been expoſed to view of the people, through the city to the wer, in great pomp, adorned with ſtream- , and attended by guards, drums, and muſic. The fleet, on its leaving Cherburg, was ven to the coaſt of England; but the troops re not diſembarked. It was reſolved, that coaſt of France ſhould have no reſpite; and cordingly they ſailed towards St. Maloes, d landed in the bay of St. Lunar. This oice of a place for landing ſurprized all thoſe ho remembered upon what reaſon the attempt ainſt St. Maloes had been ſo recently laid ide. The troops were no ſooner landed, than e deſign againſt that town was found to be npracticable; and the bay being extremely ocky, the fleet was in the greateſt danger; pon which the commodore moved up to the ay of St. Cas, about three leagues to the weſt- ard. The fleet was thus ſeparated from the and forces, but it was ſtill eaſy to preſerve a ommunication between them. In two days hey arrived at the village of Matignon, hav- ng had ſeveral ſkirmiſhes with ſmall bodies of he enemy, who, from time to time, appeared n their flanks, and always diſappeared when hey were briſkly attacked. By this time the duke d' Aiguillon, governor of Britanny, was advanced within ſix miles of the Engliſh army, with twelve battalions and ſix ſquadrons of re- gular troops, beſides two regiments of militia.

This

This determined them to make their retre
and they wanted but three miles to the bay
St. Cas; but in this ſhort march a conſider
time was conſumed, and the French army
cloſe upon them before they could be compl
ly reimbarked. A very ſteep hill forme
kind of amphitheatre about the bay of St. C
where the embarkation was making; but
fore the laſt diviſion, which conſiſted of all
grenadiers of the army, and the firſt regim
of guards could get off, the French had mar
ed down this hill through an hollow way,
formed themſelves in a long line againſt
few Engliſh troops that remained. Their b
very on this deſperate occaſion, was worthy
a better fortune. The ſhips and frigates
conded their efforts, and made a ſevere fire u
on the enemy: but all was to no purpo
their ammunition was at laſt ſpent; the e
my's numbers prevailed; the little body of t
Engliſh attempted to retreat, but fell into co
fuſion, and a great ſlaughter enſued. Ma
ran into the water, and met their fate in th
element. The ſhore was covered with de
bodies. General Drury was drowned. S
John Armitage, a young volunteer of gre
fortune and hopes, was ſhot; and ſeveral of
cers, men of large fortune and conſideratio
fell. In the midſt of this carnage, and in th
midſt of a fire that ſtaggered the braveſt ſeame
who managed the boats, commodore Howe ex
hibited a noble example of intrepidity and for
titude, by ordering himſelf to be rowed in hi
ow

boat through the thickeſt of the fire, to urage all that were engaged in that ſervice, to bring off as many men as his veſſel could . At length the firing of the frigates d; upon which the French immediately quarter. Above 400 men were made pri- s, and the killed and wounded amounted o.

his affair diſpirited the people of England, elated the French, though it was in fact nore than cutting off a rear-guard; and ad rather reaſon to congratulate ourſelves, we were able to land three times on that with ſo ſmall a loſs. In America, we had been ſtrangers to any thing but delays, rtunes, diſappointments, and diſgraces. he ſcene was now changed in ſuch a man- as to atone for every other diſadvantage: e ſpirit which had been rouſed at home, ed itſelf into all parts of the world where ad any concern, and now invigorated all perations.

fleet, conſiſting of 151 ſhips, ſet ſail from arbour of Halifax, in Nova Scotia, on of which was general Amherſt, who anded the land forces, which amounted to o men; and on the 2d of June appeared e Louiſburg, in Cape Breton. A prodi- ſurf on the coaſt prevented the landing e troops for ſix days. The French, wher- t was poſſible to land, had formed batte- and placed a numerous infantry. At the ſurf being ſomewhat abated, the ad- and general ordered the frigates towards the

the enemy's right and left to rake them on t
flanks. The troops were then diſpoſed
landing in two diviſions. That on the
was commanded by general Wolfe, and
deſtined for the real attack; while the diviſi
in the centre and on the right were only
ſigned for feigned attacks, and to diſtract
enemy's attention. When the fire of the
gates had continued about a quarter of an h
general Wolfe's diviſion moved towards
land; when the enemy reſerving their ſhot
the boats were near the ſhore, directed the wh
fire of their cannon and muſquetry upon th
Many of the boats were over-ſet; many
broken to pieces; the men jumped into the
ter, ſome were killed and others drown
while the reſt, encouraged by the example
ſpirit of their gallant commander, gained
ſhore, and fell upon the enemy with ſuch c
and reſolution, that they ſoon obliged the
fly in confuſion. After which, the right
the centre landed in excellent order with l
loſs. The conduct of the generals Am
and Wolfe, by degrees, overcame all the
culties of the weather, which was extremely
favourable; and of the ground, which wa
ſome places rugged, and in others boggy.
French had five men of war of the line,
brought all their guns to bear upon the
proaches of the Engliſh troops; but ge
Wolfe, with great vigour, took the light-h
battery; and his fire from this poſt ſilenced
iſland battery, which was that moſt imm
ately oppoſed to him; when firing on

s, one of them blew up, and communicat-
the fire to two others, they alſo were in a
t time conſumed to the water edge. The
iral then ſent a detachment of 600 ſeamen
oats, under captain Laforey, to burn the
ſhips of the line which remained; and in
ht of the fire from the two ſhips and the
eries, he made himſelf maſter of both theſe
s, one of which he towed off, and the o-
running a-ground, was ſet on fire. The
day the town ſurrendered, and the garriſon
made priſoners of war.

hus was taken Louiſburg, with the whole
d of Cape Breton; and with it fell the
d of St. John, and whatever other inferior
ons they had for carrying on the fiſhery.
reduction of Cape Breton was celebrated
England with great rejoicings. Addreſſes
n this occaſion were, from all parts, pre-
d to his majeſty; and the brave com-
ders received the thanks of the parliament.
The war in America was not, however,
y confined to this important object. It
propoſed to drive the French from Ticon-
ga and Fort du Queſne, by which the
y would loſe thoſe poſts from whence they
beſt able to moleſt our colonies. General
rcrombie, commander in chief of the Eng-
forces in America, conducted the firſt of
expeditions. He embarked on the 5th
uly, upon Lake George, with near 1600
ps, regulars and provincials, and a nume-
artillery, and landed without oppoſition
he place appointed. The enemy's ad-

vanced guard fled at his approach, and the Engliſh army proceeded in four columns towards Ticonderoga. But as the country was woody, and the guides unſkilful, the troops were bewildered, and the columns fell in upon one another. While they marched in this disorder, the advanced guard of the French which had lately fled before them, was equally bewildered, and fell in among them; and a ſkirmiſh enſuing, they were ſoon defeated with the loſs of near 300 killed and 148 priſoners. On the Engliſh ſide, the loſs was inconſiderable with reſpect to numbers; but the brave lord Howe was ſlain. This great man was the firſt to encounter danger, to endure hunger, and to ſupport fatigue; he ſet the example, and fared like a common ſoldier. Rigid in his diſcipline, but eaſy in his manners, his officers and ſoldiers loved him, readily obeyed him, and upon all occaſions had been animated by his example.

The army ſoon appeared before Ticonderoga, which is a very important poſt, ſituated on a tongue of land between Lake George and a narrow gut which communicates with Lake Champlain. It was ſurrounded with water on three ſides; and a good part of the fort had a dangerous moraſs in front; where that failed, the French had formed a ſtrong line, defended by cannon, and ſecured by about 4000 men. Before the intrenchment, for about 100 yards was ſpread a great number of trees with their branches outwards.

The general having cauſed the ground to be connoitred, the engineer raſhly reported, that might be forced by muſquetry alone; in conſequence of which, it was reſolved not to wait the arrival of the artillery, which could not eaſily be brought up; and this reſolution was confirmed by a report, that 3000 men were on their march to join the French at Ticonderoga. But though the troops behaved with the utmoſt ſpirit and gallantry, they ſuffered ſo terribly in their approaches, that the general ſeeing their repeated and obſtinate efforts fail of ſucceſs, after their being four hours expoſed to a moſt terrible fire, ordered a retreat to ſave the remains of the army. Near 2000 of the Engliſh were killed, wounded, and taken priſoners; and the retreat was ſo precipitate, that the army gained their former camp to the ſouthward of Lake George, on the 9th of July, the evening after the action.

In order to repair this misfortune, general Abercrombrie detached colonel Bradſtreet with about 3000 provincials againſt fort Frontenac, where they arrived on the 25th of Auguſt. This fort ſtood at the communication of lake Ontario, with the river St. Lawrence; but was poorly fortified, and was taken on the 27th of Auguſt, in leſs than two days after it had been attacked. The garriſon, conſiſting of 60 men, were made priſoners; nine armed ſloops were taken and burned; and a large quantity of proviſions, depoſited there for the uſe of their garriſons to the ſouthward was deſtroyed, and the fort demoliſhed.

Some time after, general Forbes ſet out on an expedition againſt fort du Queſne; and having a tedious and troubleſome march, major Grant was ſent with an advanced guard of 800 men, and came up to the fort; when the garriſon making a ſudden ſally, killed and made priſoners many of the party, and diſperſed the reſt: but the body of the army, ſoon after coming up, baffled all their attempts; and defeating the French in ſeveral ſkirmiſhes, they abandoned the place, after deſtroying their works; and ſailing down the Ohio, to the number of 4 or 500 men, towards their more ſouthern ſettlements, general Forbes erected the Engliſh flag on fort du Queſne, the name of which he altered to Pittſburg, in honour of Mr. Pitt, who had for ſome time been at the head of the miniſtry in England.

From the excellent conduct of the adminiſtration, particularly in the naval department, our cruizers had this year, 1758, ſuch glorious ſucceſs, that the French trade was almoſt deſtroyed; and many very brave and gallant actions were performed by the king's ſhips and privateers. Among the commanders of ſingle ſhips, Forreſt, Tyrrel, Gilchriſt, and Lockhart, principally diſtinguiſhed themſelves by their conduct and intrepidity. Admiral Oſborne fell in with a French ſquadron of four ſhips, commanded by the marquis de Queſne, on the coaſt of Spain, and took the Foudroyant of 80 guns, commanded by the marquis himſelf, the Orphée of 64 guns, and drove the Oriflame on ſhore. In the beginning of April,

Sir

Edward Hawke ran on ſhore near the iſle Aix, five French ſhips of the line, and ſe-al frigates and tranſports intended for North erica, with 3000 troops, and a large quan- of ſtores and ammunition. Captain Den- of the Dorcheſter took the Raiſonable of guns, and 630 men. Two great misfor-es, however, happened to our navy, by the s of the Invincible of 74 guns, and the de-ction of the Prince George of 80 guns, mmanded by rear-admiral Broderick, which k fire at ſea, in her paſſage to the Mediter-nean, and 500 of her crew periſhed.

But now ſucceſs began to flow in upon Great itain with a full tide. In the latter end of is year, a ſquadron of nine ſhips of the e, with ſixty tranſports, in which were ſix giments of foot, ſailed to reduce the French gar iſlands. The fleet was to be under the ders of commodore Moore, who was then the Weſt Indies; and the land forces were mmanded by general Hopſon. They landed ice in the iſland of Martinico without ſuc-ſs, for they met with greater difficulties from e face of the country than from the ſtrength the enemy. A lofty ridge of almoſt impaſ-ble mountains runs north-weſt and ſouth-eaſt uite through the iſland; and all the ſpace on oth ſides is interſected at inconſiderable diſ-nces by deep gullies, through which the wa-r pours down in the rainy ſeaſons, and theſe ullies being incloſed by ſteep and almoſt per-endicular precipices, proved an unſurmount-ble obſtacle to the regular march of our

troops, and the conveyance of cannon; it
therefore reſolved to ſail to Guadaloupe,
iſland of as much real conſequence as Ma
nico, though of leſs ſtrength. Guadalo
may, indeed, be conſidered as two iſlands
vided from each other by a narrow ſtreight,
above 300 feet over in the wideſt part.
of theſe is particularly called Guadaloupe,
the other Grand Terre, and they are toge
about 27 miles in circuit.

The fleet appeared before the town of B
Terre, the capital of the iſland, on the
of January 1759. Four men of war w
brought to bear upon the citadel; the guns
the reſt were directed againſt the town and
batteries which obſtructed the landing. Ab
nine in the morning a fire from all ſides beg
which continued with the utmoſt fury till nig
when the citadel, and all the batteries were
lenced. During this cannonade, the bom
that were continually ſhowered upon the to
ſet it on fire in ſeveral places, and it burn
without interruption this and the followi
day, till it was almoſt entirely reduced to aſh
The loſs was prodigious, from the number
warehouſes filled with ſugar, cotton, and oth
rich combuſtible materials. Nothing could
more ſtriking than the horror of the ſpectac
from the unremitted fire of ſuch a number
ſhips and batteries, and the long line of flam
which extended on the ſhore. The next d
the forces landed without oppoſition, and to
poſſeſſion of the town and citadel. But no
withſtanding this ſucceſs, the iſland was
fro

om being reduced: for the country is rugged d mountainous, abounding with paſſes and files. The inhabitants, with their armed ne- oes, had retired into the mountains, and pre- red to defend their poſſeſſions to the laſt ex- emity. Mean while general Hopſon died, d was ſucceeded by general Barrington, who ceſſively reduced the ſtrong poſts and towns the iſlands, till at laſt the inhabitants, ſee- g the beſt part of the country given up to e and ſword, capitulated on the 1ſt of May 59, and their civil and religious liberties were anted them.

Four ſmall iſlands near Guadaloupe ſurren- ered a few days after on the ſame terms. heſe were Deſeada, Santos, Petit Terre, and Marigalante, by which the French were left no oting in the Leeward iſlands.

With reſpect to the continent of North A- erica, it was propoſed to attack the French all their ſtrong ports at once; and to fall nearly as poſſible at the ſame time upon rown Point, Niagara, and the forts to the uth of Lake Erie; while a great naval ar- ament, and a conſiderable body of land rces, ſhould ſail up the river St. Lawrence, d attempt Quebec, in order to weaken the emy, by diſtracting their reſiſtance.

General Amherſt, with the moſt conſidera- e body of the American forces, amounting regulars and provincials to above 12,000 en, was to attack Ticonderoga and Crown oint, by Lake George. The reduction of eſe poſts would naturally lay open the Lake

Champlain,

Champlain, by which he would have a co
munication with the great river of St. La
rence, and might proceed directly to Queb
the capital of Canada, and join general Wo
and admiral Saunders, who having entered
river St. Lawrence, would, by this time, ha
probably commenced the siege of Quebec.

The third of the grand operations was agai
the fort near the falls of Niagara, a place
very great consequence, both in war and peac
which was committed to brigadier general P
deaux, under whom Sir William Johnson co
manded the provincials of New York, and
Indians of the Five Nations.

The army under general Amherst was
first in motion. After he had passed La
George, he arrived, with very little opposit
from the enemy, before Ticonderoga, wh
the French at first made some appearance of
sistance; but on the 7th of July, in the nig
abandoned that fort, after having damaged
as much as possible, and then retired to Cro
Point. General Amherst immediately repai
the fortifications. The only loss of any co
sequence, which the English army had suffer
in making this valuable acquisition, was
death of colonel Townsend, who was kill
by a shot from the fort, while he was reco
noitring; and being distinguished by his stea
bravery and engaging manners, his death ga
great concern. The general proceeded w
great precaution to Crown Point; and havi
also taken that fort, fortified it as he had do
Ticonderoga. On the very day on which
ne

Amherſt took poſſeſſion of Crown Point, ceived the agreeable news of the reduc- of Niagara, by the troops under Sir Wil- Johnſon.

he ſiege of Niagara had not been long ed; before general Prideaux was killed in renches, by the burſting of a cohorn; the command devolved upon Sir William ſon. As the fort of Niagara was the moſt rtant poſt in America, from its ſecuring greateſt number of communications, the ch collected all the regular troops and pro- ials, which they could draw from all their about the lakes; and to theſe joined a body of Indians, amounting in all to men, in order to give the Engliſh battle, to raiſe the ſiege. General Johnſon being med of their approach, ordered his light ntry, ſupported by ſome grenadiers and re- r foot, to take poſt on the road through h the French were to paſs, placing his In- s on his flank. At the ſame time, he poſt- ſtrong body in ſuch a manner, as to ſe- his trenches from any attempt of the gar- during the engagement. This began on 1ſt of July, at nine in the morning, by war-hoop of the enemy's Indians, which e moſt horrid ſound that can be imagined. enemy were ſo well received by the troops ront, and by the Indians on their flanks, their whole army was routed in leſs than hour's time. The purſuit was hot and dy, and continued for five miles. Seven- officers were made priſoners, among whom were

were the first and second in command. T
garrison being immediately summoned to
render, the capitulation was signed the
night; by which the garrison, consisting o
bout 600 men, surrendered themselves pri
ers of war, and were conducted to New Y
while the fort and stores were given up to
English.

The most important expedition was aga
Quebec, the capital of Canada; in which w
employed only 7000 land forces, regulars
provincials, commanded by general Wo
while the fleet was under the command of
miral Saunders. The whole embarkation
rived in the latter end of June, at the isl
Orleans, a few leagues from Quebec, with
the least accident, notwithstanding the ill
counts which had been given of the danger
navigation of the river of St. Lawrence, p
bably spread for political purposes. T
landed upon this island, which is formed
the branches of the river St. Lawrence, an
about twenty miles in length and seven or ei
in breadth; and being well cultivated, affo
ed every kind of refreshment to the soldi
and sailors, after their tedious voyage.
this island extends towards an high point
land on the continent called Point Levi
possession of both these points were necessa
since, while the enemy continued master
them, it was impossible for a ship to lie in
harbour of Quebec. When these posts w
taken, which was done with little difficul
the harbour and town of Quebec appea

to the view. This city, which conſiſts of pper and lower town, is of large extent, has many elegant public and private build- The lower, which is narrow, is built a ſtrand, at the foot of a lofty rock, up- hich the upper town ſtands. This rock nds with a bold and ſteep front, for a con- able way weſtward along the river St. Law- e. Another river from the north-weſt, d St. Charles, here falls into the former, ing the foot of the rock on which Quebec ds. On the ſide of the river St. Lawrence, bank of ſand of great extent, which pre- s the approach of any conſiderable veſſel. his advantageous ſituation was the French y poſted, upon what was deemed the only ſſible ſide of Quebec, with thick and im- trable woods upon their rear. They a- nted to about 10,000 men, under the com- d of M. de Montcalm, who, notwithſtand- his ſuperiority in numbers, reſolved to ue nothing.

s ſoon as general Wolfe had ſecured the point of the iſle of Orleans and that of , he erected batteries there of cannon and tars, which fired continually upon the city. niral Saunders was ſtationed below, in the h channel of the iſle of Orleans; and ad- l Holmes was ſtationed above the town, in r to diſtract the enemy's attention, and to ent any attempts from the enemy, againſt batteries which played upon the town. As robability appeared of annoying the enemy e the city, it was agreed to convey the troops

troops farther down in boats, and land th
during the night, within a league of C
Diamond, in hopes of aſcending the hei
of Abraham, which riſe abruptly with a ſt
aſcent, from the banks of the river, that t
might take poſſeſſion of the ground on
back of the city, where the fortifications w
but indifferent: but great were the dan
and difficulties attending this undertaki
the ſtream was rapid; the ſhore ſhelving;
bank of the river lined with centinels;
landing-place ſo narrow, as to be eaſily mi
in the dark; and the ground ſo difficult,
hardly to be ſurmounted in the day-time, e
if no oppoſition had been made. Had
enemy received the leaſt intimation from a
or deſerter, or even ſuſpected the deſign;
the embarkation been diſcovered in conſeque
of the rapidity of the river or the ſteepneſ
the north ſhore, near which they were obli
to row; had only one centinel been alarm
or the landing-place much miſtaken;
height of Abraham muſt have been inſtan
ſecured by ſuch a force as would have rende
the undertaking abortive; confuſion would h
neceſſarily enſued in the dark; and this c
fuſion would naturally produce a panic, wh
might have proved fatal to the greateſt part
the detachment. This did not eſcape the
netration of the bold and intrepid Wolfe, w
executed this plan in perſon, though he was
that very time afflicted with a dyſentery a
fever.

Havi

Having prepared for this dangerous enter-
e, admiral Holmes moved with his ſqua-
n, about three leagues above the intended
ding-place, in order to deceive the enemy,
amuſe M. de Bougainville, whom Mont-
n had detached with 1500 men, to watch
motions of that ſquadron; but admiral
mes was directed to fall down in the night,
protect the landing of the forces. At one
he morning, of the 12th of September,
firſt diſembarkation, conſiſting of four com-
e regiments, the light infantry, command-
by colonel Howe, a detachment of high-
ders and the American grenadiers, was
le in flat-bottomed boats, under the com-
d of the brigadiers Monckton and Murray,
gh general Wolfe accompanied them in
on, and was one of the firſt that landed.
y fell down with the tide, rowing cloſe to
north ſide, in order to find the place of diſ-
arkation; but by the darkneſs of the night
the rapidity of the tide, they overſhot the
k, and landed without the leaſt knowledge
he enemy, a little below the place intended.
troops were no ſooner on ſhore, than the
ts were inſtantly ſent back for a ſecond
y, which was under the direction of bri-
ier Townſhend. In the mean while co-
l Howe, with the light infantry and high-
ders, aſcended the woody precipice with ad-
able courage and activity; for a narrow
, which ſlanted up the hill from the land-
place, had been rendered impaſſable by
s-ditches; and the hill was, in every other

part, ſo deep and dangerous, that the ſoldi
were obliged to pull themſelves up by the ro
and boughs of trees. In their way they
lodged a captain's guard which defended a p
ſage, by which alone the reſt of the tro
could reach the ſummit. The whole a
then mounted without moleſtation, and
general drew up the troops as faſt as they
rived.

M. de Montcalm no ſooner heard that
Engliſh had gained the heights of Abraha
than he determined to hazard a battle;
ſoon collecting his whole force, marched
wards the Engliſh. Mean while general Wo
perceiving them advance, formed his own li
the right, commanded by brigadier Monckt
and the left by brigadier Murray; while
lonel Howe, who had juſt returned with
light infantry from taking a four gun batte
was poſted in the rear of the left. M.
Montcalm advancing in ſuch a manner
ſhewed his intention was to flank the left
the Engliſh, brigadier Townſhend was
with Amherſt's regiment, which he form
preſenting a double front to the enemy,
was afterwards reinforced by two battalio
The reſerve conſiſted of one regiment dra
up in eight ſubdiviſions, with large interv
The enemy's right was compoſed of half
troops of the colony, and a body of Canadi
and Indians: their center conſiſted of a
lumn of two other regular battalions; and
the left were poſted one battalion, and the
mainder of the colony troops: the buſhes
co

fields in their front were lined with 1500 their beſt markſmen, who kept up an irre- r galling fire, which proved fatal to ſeve- brave officers, who were ſingled out for de- tion. This fire was, indeed, choaked by advanced poſts of the Britiſh lines, who eered with the enemy ſome hours before the le began. Both armies were almoſt entire- eſtitute of artillery; the French having on- wo pieces, and the Engliſh no more than which the ſeamen had, with great diffi- y, drawn up from the landing-place; but ſingle piece was well ſerved.

he Engliſh troops were exhorted to reſerve fire; and they bore that of the enemy's troops in front, which was galling, tho' ular, with the utmoſt patience and good r, waiting for the main body of the ene- which advanced faſt upon them. At forty s diſtance the Britiſh troops gave their fire, h took place in its full extent, and made rible havock among the French. General fe ſtood in the warmeſt part of the attack, e head of Brag's regiment and the Louiſ- grenadiers, conſpicuous in the very front he line, where he was aimed at by the ene- s markſmen, and at laſt received a ſhot in wriſt; but wrapping a handkerchief about wound, he continued to give his orders out the leaſt emotion, and boldly advanced e head of the grenadiers with their bay- s fixed. Soon after he received another in his belly, of which he took no notice, exerted himſelf as before, when he receiv-

ed a third in his breaſt, and fell at the mom
when victory was crowning all his labours w
ſucceſs: for at that inſtant, every regiment
the Britiſh army ſeemed to exert themſelve
a peculiar manner. General Monckton
immediately after the intrepid Wolfe, and b
were conveyed out of the lines. The co
mand now devolved on general Townſhe
who exerted himſelf with the utmoſt vigo
The grenadiers with their bayonets, the hi
landers with their broad ſwords, and the
of the forces with a ſteady and continued
drove the enemy in great diſorder from ev
poſt, and completed their defeat. During
whole action, colonel Howe having taken
with two companies of light infantry behin
ſmall corpſe, frequently ſallied out on the fla
of the enemy, driving them on heaps, and
vered the left wing in ſuch a manner, as
tirely to fruſtrate the attempts of the enem
Indians and Canadians upon that flank.

The victory ſeemed perfectly complete w
a new enemy appeared, which threatened
bring on a freſh engagement, and to put
again to the hazard. M. de Bougainv
whom the feigned movements of the Bri
troops had drawn up the river, turned back
diſcovering their real deſign, and now app
ed on the rear of the army with a body of a
men. But fortunately the main body of
French was, by this time, ſo broken and
perſed, that the general was able to eſtab
his rear, and to turn ſuch an oppoſition on

e, that the enemy retired, after a very feeble
empt.

In this deciſive action, our troops loſt about
o men; but on the ſide of the enemy, at
aſt 1500 were ſlain. The loſs of the brave
neral Wolfe was, indeed, irreparable. He had
ffered himſelf unwillingly to be carried behind
e ranks; and as he lay ſtruggling with the
guiſh and weakneſs occaſioned by three grie-
us wounds, he appeared only ſolicitous about
e fortune of the battle. He begged one
o attended him to ſupport him, that he
ght view the field; but finding that the ap-
oach of death had rendered his ſight dim and
nfuſed, he deſired an officer who ſtood by
m, to give him an account of what he ſaw.
he officer anſwered, That the enemy ſeemed
oken. A few minutes after he repeated his
eſtion, when being told, that the enemy was
tally routed, and fled on all ſides, "Then,"
d he, "I am ſatisfied, and immediately
pired.

The enemy loſt in this battle M. de Mont-
lm, their commander in chief, who was kil-
d on the ſpot. Thus, in both armies, the
ſt in command were killed, and the ſecond
ngerouſly wounded; but general Monckton
ppily recovered.

On the 18th of September 1759, five days
er the action, the enemy ſeeing that the
mmunication between the town and the ar-
y was cut off, and that the Engliſh fleet and
oops were preparing for a vigorous ſiege, ſur-
ndered Quebec upon very honourable and ad-

vantageous terms; by which they were pr
ſerved in the free exerciſe of their religion
and the poſſeſſion of their civil rights, till
general peace ſhould decide their future cond
tion. The artillery and warlike ſtores of t
place were delivered up, and a garriſon
5000 men, under general Murray, was put i
to the place, with plenty of proviſions and a
munition for the winter. The conquerors to
care of the ſick and wounded, and the fl
ſoon after ſailed to England, where the ne
of this deciſive victory, with the conqueſt
the capital of Canada, was received with extr
ordinary marks of joy by all ranks of peopl
at the ſame time, that the death of the bra
general Wolfe ſpread an univerſal conce
through the nation.

The ſucceſs of the Engliſh in the Eaſt Indi
alarmed the French miniſtry, and a conſider
ble reinforcement was ſent from France to th
ſettlements, under the command of gene
Lally, an Iriſhman, who was eſteemed one
the braveſt men in the French ſervice. Fr
his earlieſt youth, he had been bred a ſoldi
of fortune. Under his conduct the French a
fairs in that country, for ſome time, wore
better face. He took from the Engliſh the f
and city of St. David's; plundered a town b
longing to the king of Tanjour, who was
alliance with the Engliſh, and afterwards l
ſiege to his capital. Failing in his deſign u
on this city, he entered the province of Arc
and laid ſiege to Madraſs, the chief ſettleme
of the Engliſh Eaſt India company, upon t
co

of Coromandel. In this ſiege, he found
er difficulties than he had expected. The
ery of the garriſon was well ſerved; and
French behaved with the utmoſt timidity.
ain did their commander exhort them to
eed; though a breach was made, and lay
for fifteen days, yet not one of them dared
venture out to the aſſault. They were ill
lied with proviſions; and the arrival of a
forcement to the city baniſhing all their
s of ſucceſs, they raiſed the ſiege, after
had carried it on two months. The Eng-
now went on from ſucceſs to ſucceſs. On
weſtern coaſt of the great peninſula of In-
they took the opulent city of Surat from
Seapoys; and there were ſeveral engage-
nts between the two European fleets, to the
dvantage of the French.

Our repeated ſucceſs excited the jealouſy of
Dutch; and under the pretence of rein-
cing their garriſons in Bengal, they equip-
an armament of ſeven ſhips, which was
ered to ſail up the Ganges, and to render
ir factory of Chimchura, where they had a
uable trade for ſalt-petre, ſo formidable as to
able to bid defiance to the power of Great
tain. Colonel Clive informed the com-
nder by letter, that he could not permit his
ding, and marching forces to Chimchura.
this the Dutchman replied, that he had no
h deſign, and only begged liberty to land
troops to refreſh them. This requeſt was
dily granted: but when he knew that the
ps which were to ſecond his operations were
come

come up the river, he began his marc
Chimchura, and took ſeveral ſmall Engliſh
ſels, to retaliate the affront he pretende
have received in being denied permiſſion to
ceed. The Calcutta Indiaman appearing
Dutch commander threatened to ſink her,
preſumed to paſs him; when the Engliſh
tain ſeeing them prepare to put their threa
execution, returned to Calcutta, where tw
ther India ſhips lay at anchor, and infor
colonel Clive of the Dutchman's behav
Upon this he inſtantly ordered the three In
men to prepare for battle. The Dutch
advanced to meet them: but after a few br
ſides the Dutch commodore ſtruck, and the
of his fleet followed his example. The vic
being thus obtained, without any loſs to
Engliſh, captain Wilſon, who commande
this occaſion, took poſſeſſion of the pr
which had greatly ſuffered, and the crews
ſent priſoners to Calcutta. In the mean ti
the land forces of the Dutch, which amou
to 1100 men, were totally defeated by col
Ford, whom colonel Clive had ſent upon
duty. A conſiderable part were killed,
the reſt made priſoners of war. This co
was repreſented in a very different light to t
reſpective governments at home; the Du
exclaimed againſt the Engliſh, for their a
trary proceedings in the Eaſt Indies, while
Engliſh reminded the Dutch of their for
cruelties; of their injuſtice, and deſire of ga
though at the expence of every moral obli
tion. A negociation, however, enſued, an
tre

y was concluded, by which peace was re-
d, ſeemingly to the ſatisfaction of both
es.

he ſucceſs of the Engliſh againſt the French,
e coaſt of Coromandel, was, in the mean
e, no leſs remarkable; our troops were
ed by colonel Coote, a man of prudence
bravery, who marched againſt general
y, and, in his way, took, in November,
city of Wandewaſh, and the fortreſs of
angaoy; and at length came up with Lally,
was equally deſirous of an engagement.
commanders on both ſides were country-
; but this made no abatement in their at-
ment to the different crowns they ſerved.
the morning early the French advanced
hin three quarters of a mile of the Engliſh;
the cannonading on both ſides began with
at fury. The engagement was obſtinately
tinued till about two in the afternoon, when
French gave way, and fled to their camp,
ich they ſoon abandoned, leaving their can-
to the conquerors. By this victory they
the city of Arcot; and of all their vaſt
ſeſſions in India, they had none left but Pon-
herry, the ſtrongeſt, largeſt, and moſt beau-
l ſettlement in that part of the world; the
ital of the French Indian power, and the re-
ſitory of all the wealth which remained after
ir repeated defeats.

The fortreſſes adjacent to this important
ace being reduced, colonel Coote ſat down
fore it in the beginning of the year 1760,
olving to blockade it by land, while admiral
Stevens

Stevens ſhut up the harbour by ſea. Notw
ſtanding the periodical rains, the Engliſh c
tinued ſeven months before it. Neither r
nor ſtorms could abate their aſſiduity. Tho
the garriſon was reduced to the utmoſt diſtr
and the ſoldiers were obliged to feed on d
and cats, which were even bought for foo
a prodigious price, Lally was reſolved n
to yield this laſt ſtake of French power in
dia. In the midſt of this diſtreſs, fort
ſeemed to favour them by one of thoſe term
ſtorms of which we can have little idea in
rope, and the Engliſh fleet which had bloc
up the harbour was driven from thence. L
now flattered himſelf with the hope of be
ſupplied with proviſions; and once more a
mated his ſoldiers, long ſunk with diſeaſe,
mine, and fatigue: but in leſs than four da
he had the mortification to ſee admiral Steve
appear again in the harbour; and he having
paired his loſs, the blockade became as co
plete as ever. At length the French were h
conſumed with fatigue and famine: a brea
was made in the rampart, and they had
above one days proviſion left. A ſignal w
therefore made to ceaſe hoſtilities; the prin
pal of the jeſuits, with two civilians, ca
out, and offered terms of capitulation to c
lonel Coote; after which the Engliſh troo
took poſſeſſion of the place; and this conqu
terminated the power of France in India.

The war in Germany was carried on wi
various ſucceſs. In the beginning of the ca
paign, the French obtained ſeveral advanta
ov

prince Ferdinand. Ritberg was surpriz-
Lipstadt was blockaded, Minden was taken
ault; while the garrison, which consisted
oo men, were made prisoners, and im-
e magazines fell into the hands of the
h. D'Armentieres advanced against Mun-
which he endeavoured to take by surprize;
h foiled in his attempt, which was at-
d with considerable loss, he did not de-
but drawing up his cannon from the Wesel,
himself master of the city after a short
and the garrison of 4000 men became his
ners. Nothing now seemed able to with-
the rapid torrent with which the French
run the whole country. They thought
selves secure of re conquering Hanover;
o prevent their being again expelled, pro-
the most cruel and unwarrantable expedi-

There was now no less dread and dejec-
visible on the side of the allies, than pride
confidence on that of the French. The
eves and most valuable moveables were
off from Hanover to Stade, and every thing
ed hastening to the same posture which
on the famous capitulation of Closter-
n.

he body of the French army, after the tak-
of Minden, had posted themselves in a
advantageous situation near that city; and
army of the allies, after a continued re-
, began at last to advance, and fixed their
p with equal advantage at Petershagen, a-
three leagues from the enemy. Things
in such a situation, that nothing but a
battle

battle could hinder the French from tak
winter-quarters in the electorate; and th
was no possibility of attacking them with
hope of success, in the camp they then po
sed. The point was, to draw them from the
into the plain; but the movements neces
to effect this were extremely hazardous to an
ferior army, in sight of the enemy.

On the 29th of July, prince Ferdinand
took his camp on the Weser, and marc
with the greatest part of his army towards
len, a village considerably to his right:
took care to leave on the brink of that rive
body under general Wangenheim, which
tended to Thornhausen, where they were
trenched and supported by a considerable a
lery. He had, the day before, detached
hereditary prince of Brunswick with 6
men, to make a compass towards the enem
left flank, and to post himself in such a m
ner, as to cut off their convoys from Paderb

The French immediately fell into the sna
for imagining the allied army, divided and
jointed, they thought that the happy mom
presented itself for the attack of general W
genheim, who appeared at too great a dista
from the rest of the army to be relieved. Th
therefore, leaving their advantageous post
the 1st of August, passed a morass in their f
in eight columns, and advanced into the pl
The duke of Broglio, who was to lead the
tack from which he expected an easy victo
marched on with great confidence; but had
sooner gained an eminence, than he was stru

the utmoſt ſurprize, when, inſtead of ſee-
few poſts weakly guarded, he beheld the
e army of the allies drawn up, and ex-
ng from the banks of the Weſer, quite to
oraſs in the front of the late French camp.
believed that the prince was at Hillen;
he had marched up, and the whole army
oined in the night.

his diſcovery, for a while, put a ſtop to
motions of the French, who found them-
s hemmed in between the allies, the mo-
and the river. Upon which, the allies
ng the French ſlower than they expected,
n to advance, and threatened the enemies
r, which was wholly compoſed of the
r of their cavalry; but anticipating the
, they began the engagement. The brunt
e battle was almoſt wholly ſuſtained by
ngliſh infantry, and ſome corps of Hano-
ns, which ſtood the repeated charges of
bodies of horſe, the ſtrength and glory
e French army, with a reſolution and ſtea-
s never exceeded, and perhaps never e-
ed. They entirely routed theſe bodies,
alſo two brigades of foot, which attempt-
ſupport them. Waldegrave's and Kingſ-
regiments diſtinguiſhed themſelves this day
particular manner. At length the ene-
horſe, which compoſed their center, being
ely defeated, and their right wing attack-
Wangenheim without ſucceſs, they began
treat.

this movement the prince ſent orders to
George Sackville, who commanded all the

Britiſh and ſeveral brigades of the Germa
valry to advance. That cavalry which ſe
the right wing of the allies extended
moraſs, and if it could have charged at t
ſtant of the enemy's retreat, ſuch a
would then, in all probability, have le
French without an army in Germany.
the orders were either not ſufficiently p
or not ſufficiently underſtood by lord G
Sackville, commander in chief of the E
forces, ſo that there was ſome delay in w
for an explanation. The critical minute
ſed away; the Britiſh cavalry loſt their
in the glory of the action; and the Fren
treated in ſome order, favoured by the ſp
efforts of the duke of Broglio, and the a
tages they received from the poſſeſſion of
den: for the French, not being moleſte
the Britiſh cavalry in their retreat, had a
portunity of regaining their former advan
ous poſt. But all the paſſes through whic
French could draw ſuccours or proviſion
ing inſtantly ſeized, they left Minden,
paſſing the Weſer, retreated to the eaſtw
that river.

The loſs of the French in this action am
ed to about 7000 men, killed, wounded
priſoners; among whom were many offic
conſiderable rank. The loſs of the allie
not exceed 2000. As the Engliſh gain
greateſt glory, ſo they were the greateſt
ers; 1200 of the killed and wounded be
that nation. On the day after the battl
prince paid due honours to theſe illu

as well as to ſeveral Hanoverians who behaved in the ſame gallant manner. He ſtice to the merit of the officers, and even guiſhed their names. To ſome, in the obliging manner, he ſent conſiderable ts: yet there were ſome expreſſions in ders for the rejoicing, which were ſup- to convey a ſevere reflection on lord e Sackville: for the prince required, that rders, by his aid-de camps, ſhould, for ture, be more exactly obeyed; and ex- his concern, that the marquis of Gran- d not had the command of the Britiſh y.

e news of a victory ſo glorious to our , and of a cenſure ſo diſgraceful to their ander, reached England at the ſame and the nation was at once filled with r this victory, and with indignation a- him who had prevented its being ſtill complete. Soon after the battle, Sack- reſigned his command, and returned to n; and a few days after was deprived his military employments, and the mar- f Granby ſucceeded him in his command. ile theſe changes were making, prince and loſt no time in improving his victo- the purſuit of the French, who retired him. The allies were unable to over- he main body of their army; but they ſed them extremely, and the French were d to ſacrifice many of their men, to pre- the reſt entire. The neceſſity of provid- ubſiſtence, drove them towards Caſſel.

The prince purſued them, and obliged
to evacuate that place. The caſtle of Zi
hayn, after an hour's defence, gave the
about 400 priſoners. After this the here
prince of Brunſwick made a private ma
night, in order to ſurprize a body of F
irregulars, commanded by the famous pa
Ficher, which were poſted at Wetter, wh
was convenient for the allies to encamp.
body he intirely routed, killing a great
ber, and taking 400 priſoners. The F
threw a garriſon into Marpurg, in hop
putting a ſtop to the rapid career of the
This proved an obſtacle for ſome days; b
length the caſtle ſurrendered, and the gar
conſiſting of between 8 and 900 men, b
priſoners of war.

While the French were endeavouring to
and to recruit their army in Germany,
ports were filled with preparations for an
ſion of the Britiſh dominions. Men of
tranſports, and flat-bottomed boats, were
pared with great diligence. They talked
triple embarkation. Thurot was to com
a ſmall ſquadron and ſeveral tranſports
Dunkirk, which, it was thought, were in
ed for Scotland. His ſucceſs in annoyin
Engliſh trade, while he commanded a p
teer, had acquired him ſuch reputation,
commended him to a command in the
ſervice. The deſign againſt England was
attempted from Havre, and ſome other p
Normandy, in flat-bottomed boats. The
embarkation, which was ſuppoſed to be a
Ire

land, was to be made from Vannes, in Lower Britanny, where a large body of troops was assembled, commanded by the duke d'Aiguillon, governor of that province; and this embarkation was to be covered by the fleet under Conflans, which was preparing with great diligence at Brest.

Excellent measures were, however, taken to frustrate their designs. A squadron under commodore Boys was stationed before Dunkirk. Admiral Rodney was sent to bombard Havre, which he performed with success. Admiral Hawke blocked up the harbour of Brest with a strong squadron, while a smaller kept a watch upon that of Vannes. These precautions were continued the whole summer, and even the winter made no delay in their preparations: for they flattered themselves, that in that season the British fleet would be obliged to take refuge in their own harbours. In fact, a violent storm forced Sir Edward Hawke to quit his station off Brest, and he came with his whole fleet to anchor in Torbay. The French fleet taking advantage of his absence, put to sea; and both they and Sir Edward sailed from Torbay the same day. Hawke concluding, that the rendezvous of the enemy would be at Quiberon-bay, sailed thither, and discovered the enemy bearing to the northward, between the island of Belleisle and the main land of France; he immediately ordered the ships nearest the enemy to chace. At half an hour after two the action began with great fury, and in two hours the enemy had lost three ships of the line,

one of which ſtruck, and two were ſun
Hawke ordered his ſhip to reſerve her fire,
paſs by the others, and to be laid along-ſide
the Soleile Royal, the beſt ſhip in the Fren
navy, and commanded by Conflans. T
maſter remonſtrated on the almoſt inevitab
danger of the coaſt. Hawke anſwered, "Y
"have done your duty in this remonſtranc
"now obey my orders, and lay me a-longſ
"the French admiral." A French ſhip
70 guns generouſly ruſhed in between the
upon which Hawke was obliged to beſtow
her the fire he had reſerved for a greater occ
ſion, and at one broad-ſide ſunk her to the b
tom. Before the night came on, the enem
fleet was much diſperſed; but in the eagern
of the purſuit, two of the Engliſh ſhips unf
tunately ran upon a ſand, and were loſt. T
enemy fled to their own coaſt. Seven ſhips
the line threw all their guns over-board, a
eſcaped into the river Villaine, and about
many more got out to ſea.

Nothing could be conceived more dread
than the night which ſucceeded this actio
A violent ſtorm blew all night long, and
was extremely dark. When the morning can
it was found that the French admiral had r
his ſhip, and another called the Heros,
ſhore; the firſt was ſet on fire by the enem
and the other by our ſeamen. Thus conclud
this action, in which was deſtroyed all o
fears of an invaſion, the French having fo
capital ſhips deſtroyed, one taken, and the r
ſhattered, diſarmed, and diſperſed.

So

ome time before, a fleet was equipped at
lon, which ſome thought was deſtined for
erica, while others believed it was deſigned
in that of Breſt, to favour the invaſion.
iral Boſcawen, who commanded in the
diterranean, blocked up this fleet till ſome
vourable weather, and the foulneſs of his
s, obliged him to return to Gibraltar to
. The French took this opportunity to
out, and proceeded with great diligence to
Streights. They had arrived very near
raltar before Boſcawen had notice of their
roach; but though his ſhips were not pre-
d to ſail, he uſed ſuch expedition, that in
hours after he received the account, the
gliſh fleet, conſiſting of fourteen ſhips of
line, beſides frigates, were out at ſea;
enemy had only twelve ſhips of the line,
were ſuperior in the bulk of their ſhips,
in the number of men. The Engliſh
s being, however, newly refitted and better
ors, engaged thoſe of the French as they
d overtake them, and came to an engage-
t with ſome of them off Cape Lagos in
tugal, when a briſk engagement enſuing,
of the enemy's ſhips, the Ocean and the
loutable, were run on ſhore and burned.
e firſt was the ſhip of M. de la Clue, the
nch admiral, who eſcaped to land; but be-
grievouſly wounded, died ſoon after. Two
r capital ſhips, the Centaure and Modeſte,
e taken. The ſcattered remains of the
t with difficulty got into the harbour of Ca-
, where they were ſoon after blocked up.

Thus

Thus the Britiſh arms triumphed both by
and land.

In the mean time, the king of Pruſſia
left to ſtruggle alone with the Auſtrians,
perialiſts, Ruſſians, and Swedes. The R
ans quitting the Viſtula, and leaving their c
at Poſna in Poland, drew near to the bank
the Oder, under the command of count S
koff, a Ruſſian nobleman. Count Dohna,
had been ordered to oppoſe them, found t
numbers too conſiderable, and their poſts
ſtrong, to be attacked with any proſpect
advantage; and therefore was contented
obſerving their motions, and harraſſing t
in their march. The king of Pruſſia, thi
ing his conduct dilatory and timid, is ſaid
have reproached him for it; upon which
took the firſt opportunity to reſign his c
mand, and, under the pretence of recover
his health, retired to Berlin. The king
ſtantly put general Wedel into his place, w
poſitive orders to engage the Ruſſians at
events; and to enable him to obey his c
mands, ſent him ſeveral detachments from
own army: for the king's hereditary domin
were in the utmoſt danger; and nothing
ſome great and fortunate ſtroke could pre
the junction of the Auſtrian and Ruſſian
mies; an event which he had the greateſt
ſon to dread.

General Wedel reſolved to attack the R
ans on their march. On the 23d of July 17
they had got to Zulichau, and directed t
courſe to Croſſen, in Sileſia, to get before
Pru

uſſian army, and to make good the paſſage the Oder. The Ruſſians were advantage-ly poſted upon eminences defended by a werful artillery, and were near 70,000 ong. The Pruſſian army was not 30,000: y had a bridge to paſs, and ſuch a narrow file to ſtruggle through, that ſcarce a third a battalion could march in front. The ound was ſuch, that the cavalry could not pport their infantry. Yet, with all theſe ficulties, the attack was long and reſolute: oo Pruſſians were killed or made priſoners, d 3000 wounded. But though the Pruſſians re obliged to retire, they were not purſued; y paſſed the Oder without moleſtation, and e Ruſſians ſeized upon the towns of Croſſen d Frankfort on the Oder.

The king of Pruſſia now finding that his efence was more neceſſary than ever, march-with 10,000 of his beſt troops to join We-l's broken army, in order to drive this for-idable enemy out of his country. Prince enry commanded the remainder of his army, hich was too well poſted to fear any inſult uring his abſence.

Marſhal Daun being informed of the mo-ons of the Ruſſians, and knowing that they ere in want of a regular, and firm cavalry, lected about 12,000 of his horſe, which, with out 8000 foot, he placed under the com-and of general Laudon, who had the good rtune to join the Ruſſian army.

The king of Pruſſia, unable to prevent this roke, joined general Wedel at Muhlroſe, and took

took upon himſelf the command of the unite armies. Though he called in his detachment his forces did not amount to 50,000 men; b thoſe of the Ruſſians were now upwards 90,000; and they had beſides taken a po which they had ſo ſtrongly intrenched, and d fended by ſuch a prodigious number of canno that it was extremely hazardous to attem them; yet under theſe accumulated diſadva tages, it was abſolutely neceſſary that he ſhou fight. Detachments from count Daun's arm already menaced Berlin; Saxony, which h had been obliged to leave expoſed, had becom a prey to the Imperialiſts; and the Ruſſian united with the Auſtrians, had encamped be fore his eyes in Sileſia, the beſt and richeſt pa of his dominions. In ſhort, his former repu tation, his preſent difficulties, his future hope with every motive of honour and of ſafety, de manded an engagement.

The king's troops put themſelves in motio on the 12th of Auguſt, at two in the morning and having formed themſelves in a wood, ad vanced towards the enemy: but it was nea eleven before the action began. The king o Pruſſia's principal effort was againſt the lef wing of the Ruſſian army. He began with a fierce cannonade, which having had the effect he deſired from it, he attacked that wing with ſeveral battalions, diſpoſed in columns. The Ruſſian intrenchments were forced with grea ſlaughter: ſeventy-two pieces of cannon were taken: but ſtill there was a defile to be paſſed, and ſeveral redoubts to be maſtered, which co-

vered

red the village of Cunnersdorf. These were ken one after another: the enemy made an- her ſtand at the village, but their reſiſtance as ineffectual: they were driven from poſt to ſt, quite to their laſt redoubts; and, for up- ards of ſix hours, fortune favoured the Pruſ- ns, who every where broke the enemy with unparallelled ſlaughter, and took more than lf their artillery.

In theſe circumſtances the king wrote to the een, to this purpoſe. "Madam, we have beat the Ruſſians from their entrenchments. In two hours expect to hear of a glorious victory." This news arriving at Berlin juſt the poſt was going out, the friends of the ng of Pruſſia, throughout Europe, exulted a certain and concluſive victory. But in the ean time, a terrible reverſe of fortune was reparing for him.

The enemy, defeated in almoſt every quar- r, found their left wing more entire than any her part of the army. Count Soltikoff there- re aſſembled the remains of the right; and llecting as many as he could from the center, intorced that wing, and made a ſtand at a re- ubt, which had been erected on an advan- geous eminence. This was their laſt hope, d nothing was wanting to complete the vic- ry, but to drive the Ruſſians from it. The uſſian generals, however, repreſented to the ng, that the enemy was ſtill very numerous, e poſt they occupied of great ſtrength, and s brave troops, who had been ſo long en- ged in one of the hotteſt days ever felt, were

too

too much exhauſted for a new attempt. the king reſolved once more to put all to hazard. His infantry, ſtill reſolute, were r dily brought to act again; and though re to faint with heat and labour, they made new attack. But the enterprize was beyo their ſtrength. The ſituation of the ene was impregnable, and their artillery was n ſuperior to that of the Pruſſians, who, on count of the difficulty of the ground, found impoſſible to bring up any, beſides a few ſm pieces; theſe feeble battalions were there repulſed with great ſlaughter. The Pruſſ infantry made a ſecond attack, and were a cond time repulſed with a greater loſs than fore. Theſe efforts being unſucceſsful, t cavalry were employed, and they made redo bled, but uſeleſs attacks; and the horſes w ſpent as well as thoſe they carried. Juſt at t inſtant, the greateſt part of the Ruſſians, a the whole body of the Auſtrian cavalry, whi had been hitherto quite inactive, and we therefore quite freſh, ruſhed down upon t Pruſſian horſe; and breaking them, forc them back upon the foot, and threw the whi into diſorder. The Pruſſian army was ſeiz with a panic; and in a few minutes, the troo ſo lately victorious, were defeated and diſp ſed. The king did every thing to reſtore t field. Thrice he led on his troops to t charge; two horſes were killed under him, a ſeveral balls were in his cloths; but all h efforts of ſkill, courage, and deſpair, we ineffectual. However, the night, and the pr

de

uſe of ſome eminences, which were de-
d as well as circumſtances would admit,
rved the Pruſſian army from total deſtruc-
But their loſs was by far the greateſt
had ever ſuſtained ſince the beginning of
war. All their cannon were taken; and
illed, wounded, and priſoners, amounted
ar 20,000; while the loſs of the enemy
unted to about 10,000.

he king of Pruſſia finding himſelf obliged
it the field, ſent another diſpatch to the
n to this effect. "Remove from Berlin
ith the royal family. Let the archieves
carried to Potſdam. The town may
ake conditions with the enemy." It would
vain to attempt to deſcribe the conſterna-
of the court and city on the receipt of this
, in the midſt of that joy with which they
been filled by the intelligence they had re-
d a few hours before.

he day after the battle the king repaſſed the
r, and ſoon after placed himſelf in ſuch a
ner, that the Ruſſians did not venture to
e any attempt upon Berlin. Though cut
rom all communication with the army of
brother prince Henry, yet, to the aſtoniſh-
t of all the world, a few days after ſo ter-
a defeat, every thing was in order in his
p. He ſupplied the loſs of his artillery
his ſtores in Berlin; recalled general
ift with about 5000 men from Pomerania,
detached 6000 men from his ſmall army,
e relief of Saxony, which had been redu-
by the army of the empire. With the re-

mainder of his troops he put himſelf be
the Ruſſians and Great Glogau, and thu
fled their deſigns upon that important
and prevented the Ruſſians taking winter
ters in his dominions; though it unavoi
cut off all communication with the army
brother prince Henry.

That prince finding that he could not
the operations of the king, directed his
towards Saxony; though the country th
which he was to paſs was, in a manner,
ſpread by the Auſtrian and Ruſſian a
His rapid march brought him unexpected
on a body of 5 or 6000 Auſtrian irreg
commanded by general Vehla, who was
ed in full ſecurity; and theſe he routed
no ſmall ſlaughter; after which he e
Saxony; and being joined by detachmen
der Finck and Wunſch, obtained a ſuper
over the united armies of Auſtria and the
pire; and in a ſhort time made himſelf m
of all the country as far as the gates of
den, the only town which the enemy ret
of all thoſe they had taken in Saxony.

The king, after obliging the Ruſſians to
cuate Sileſia, marched to join prince He
and having obliged count Daun to retr
far as Plauen, ordered general Finck, w
ſtrong body of forces, to ſeize the defi
Maxen and Ottendorf, through which it
ſeemed poſſible for the Auſtrians to have a
munication with Bohemia. But count
being aware of this deſign, had ſo occupi
the eminences and paſſes, that the Pru

aught in their own ſnare; and became
e ſenſible of their ſituation: for a whole
ey made the moſt intrepid efforts to diſ-
e themſelves, but were foiled in every at-
with a conſiderable loſs of men, and of
ateſt part of their artillery.

ht, which put a ſtop to the engagement,
nployed by the Auſtrians in guarding,
louble ſtrength and vigilance, every ave-
rough which it was poſſible for the Pruſ-
o eſcape; ſo that when morning appear-
ey beheld the hills covered on every ſide
great bodies of their enemies, and every
preſented a wall of bayonets, through
it was impoſſible to paſs. The army
loſt all hopes and all ſpirit. General
, averſe to throwing away unprofitably
es of ſo many brave men, embraced the
ion of ſurrendering the whole army pri-
of war. On this occaſion were taken
Auſtrians nineteen battalions and thirty-
quadrons, compoſing, according to the
an account, near 20,000 men, and ac-
g to the Pruſſians above 12,000, with 64
of cannon, and many ſtandards and
rs.

is was the greateſt blow the Pruſſians had
rom the beginning of the war; yet the
had not time to recover from it before he
ed another. General Durceke was poſted
e right of the Elbe, oppoſite to Meiſſen;
on the approach of a large body of Au-
s, prepared, on the 4th of December, to
over the river into that town: but having

been obliged, by a hard froſt, to withdr
bridge of boats, a thaw made them attem
paſs by a bridge of pontoons; but the
large fragments of ice floating on the
rendered it impracticable. They were
fore obliged to paſs over their army in
While they ſtruggled with theſe difficu
their rear-guard was attacked with great
by the Auſtrians; and all the men of whi
was compoſed, together with the general,
killed or made priſoners. The loſs o
Pruſſians, on this occaſion, is ſaid to have
3000 killed and taken.

While the king of Pruſſia carried on his
ſucceſsful campaign in Saxony, through all
rigours of the ſevereſt winter which had
many years been felt in Europe, prince Fe
nand, the hereditary prince of Brunſw
made himſelf maſter of Munſter, and ſoo
ter performed a ſervice that curbed the Fre
even more than the loſs of that city.
duke of Wirtemburg had renewed his tr
of ſubſidy with France; and having recru
his troops, lay at Fulda, at a diſtance from
French army. On the 28th of November,
hereditary prince, with prince Charles of
vern, taking a well choſen body of horſe
foot, arrived in two days at Fulda, where
Wirtemburgers were in full ſecurity.
duke had invited all the ladies in the tow
an entertainment, and to a ball, and the tr
were in their beſt clothes, a large party
whom were poſted in a plain before the to
The prince ſuddenly fell upon them in f

flank, drove them to the town, and
y purſued them into it. Here they main-
d their ground for ſome minutes, but were
driven out on the other ſide, and hotly
ed by the prince of Brunſwick. Without
own, they were met by prince Charles of
rn, who had made a compaſs about the
, and attacked them with great vigour.
battalions made ſome reſiſtance, and were
ut to pieces or made priſoners; while the
with the duke himſelf, made their eſcape.
ve 1000 priſoners were made on this occa-
; and the prince returned to the camp of
llies, after having effectually diſabled this
from performing any thing conſiderable.

his year, 1759, their Britannic and Pruſ-
majeſties made a declaration to the powers
r, of their ſincere deſire to bring about a
e; but their adverſaries were too much
perated to give ear to ſuch propoſals. Yet
French were ſo reduced, that they ſtopped
ent of the intereſt of their funds; while
generous Britons raiſed ſubſcriptions to
e upwards of 20,000 French priſoners,
were abandoned by their own ſovereign.

n the 10th of Auguſt the king of Spain
, and was ſucceeded by Don Charles, king
aples, his half brother, who left his third
Don Ferdinand, in poſſeſſion of the king-
of the Two Sicilies, after having declared
ldeſt ſon an ideot.

January 1760, Thurot, after alarming
coaſts of England and Scotland, arrived
he coaſt of Ireland, and threw that king-

dom into great conſternation. On the 21ſ
February he made a deſcent at Carrickfer
with 600 men; and notwithſtanding the ſpi
ed defence of colonel Jennings, whoſe troo
were raw and undiſciplined, got poſſeſſion
the town and caſtle; but the country croud
in from all parts to oppoſe the invaders, Thu
haſtily embarked; and near the Iſle of M
was met by captain Elliot of the Œolus, c
tain Logie of the Pallas, and captain Cleme
of the Brilliant; who, after a ſmart enga
ment, in which Thurot was ſlain, took his
tle ſquadron the Belleiſle of 44 guns, La Bl
of 32 guns, and the Terpſichore of 26 gu
with the loſs of only about forty men killed a
wounded, though the loſs of the French w
300 men.

The Ramilles, a fine ſecond rate, was ea
this year wrecked on the Bolt-head, near P
mouth, in her return with admiral Boſcaw
from Quiberon-bay; and all her officers a
men, amounting to 700, periſhed; no
being ſaved but a midſhipman and 25 m
rines.

In North America, the Cherokee India
on the back of Virginia and Carolina, be
inſtigated by the French, broke the peace w
the Engliſh, and plundered, maſſacred, a
ſcalped many Britiſh ſubjects. Upon this M
Lyttelton, governor of South Carolina, rai
a body of forces, and marched into their co
try with ſuch ſpirit and reſolution, that th
being intimidated, ſued for peace; and a n
treaty was agreed upon, in which it was ſtip
lat

, that ſatisfaction ſhould be made for the
ges ſuſtained by the Engliſh, and that the
quents ſhould be puniſhed. But no ſooner
the governor returned, than the Indians
mpted to ſurprize fort Prince George, and
hered all the Engliſh traders in their coun-
after which they maſſacred forty of the
nceleſs inhabitants of the back ſettlements.
n this general Amherſt detached colonel
ntgomery with 1200, to chaſtiſe the Chero-
, who, marching into their country, de-
ed every village and houſe in the lower na-
; put a great number to death, and brought
40 women and children priſoners to fort
rge. They afterwards made an irruption
the middle ſettlements of theſe Indians,
roying all before them with fire and ſword.
Indians, in revenge, attacked fort Lou-
, and after granting a capitulation, maſ-
ed the greateſt part of the garriſon in their
ch to Carolina.

While our arms were thus employed in the
thern parts of North America, M. de Le-
with 12,000 men, reſolved to attempt to
over Quebec, and approaching that city,
eral Murray, on the 28th of April, march-
out againſt him with about 3000 men. A
rm engagement enſued, in which the Eng-
loſt 1000 men killed and wounded; and
ng overpowered by numbers, retreated into
city. Levis laid ſiege to it, and the go-
nor and garriſon made a vigorous defence.
t at this time lord Colville, with a fleet from
lifax, arriving in the river St. Lawrence,

deſtroyed

deſtroyed and took the French veſſels that
tended their army; on which Levis inſtan
raiſed the ſiege, leaving behind him all his
tillery, and a great part of his ammunition a
baggage.

Vaudreuil, the French governor of Canad
after Levis had been compelled to raiſe the
bove ſiege, fixed his head quarters at Montre
to make his laſt ſtand in that place; and the
collected the whole regular force that remain
in Canada. But Mr. Amherſt took the m
effectual meaſures to defeat his expectation
Brigadier general Murray had orders to advan
towards Montreal, with all the troops whi
could be ſpared from the garriſon of Quebe
Colonel Haviland ſailed thither from Cro
Point; and Amherſt, with his own army
about 10,000 men, proceeded by the way
Lake Ontario, into the river St. Lawrenc
At length, after a fatiguing voyage of t
months and ſeventeen days, they reached Mo
treal almoſt at the ſame time; when Vaudre
ſeeing himſelf entirely incloſed by three a
mies, ſurrendered the garriſon of Montreal
and all Canada on the 8th of September 176
on condition, that they ſhould enjoy their re
gion and effects; and that thoſe of the French
who ſhould chuſe to return to France, ſhou
be tranſported thither. Thus was the conque
of Canada completed to the great honour
the Britiſh arms, and that vaſt country reduce
to the obedience of the king of England.

In the courſe of this ſummer, captain Byro
with three of his majeſty's ſhips, deſtroyed a ſe
tlemen

nent of French, in the bay of Chaleur. He e took three frigates and nineteen ſmaller ſels, and burned the town of Chaleur.

On the continent of Europe was fought, dur- this year 1760, many bloody engagements. udohn, the Auſtrian general, having ſhut the paſſes on every ſide, attacked the Pruſ- entrenchments of general Fouquet at Land- t, on the 23d of January, in the dead of night, in three different places. The Au- ans ruſhed to the attack with uncommon fu- and in three quarters of an hour the three ngeſt entrenchments were carried. At day ak the Pruſſians found themſelves puſhed k from hill to hill, and line to line, to their entrenchments. They made a brave re- nce; but being at laſt preſſed on every ſide, their general being diſabled by two mortal unds, the remains of the army threw down r arms at eight in the morning, and ſurren- ed on the field of battle. In this engage- nt about 4000 was ſlain, and the general many officers, with 7000 private ſoldiers, e taken priſoners. Many colours and 58 ces of artillery were alſo taken.

After this victory, Laudohn fell like a ſtorm n Glatz. This town conſiſts of two for- ſes, the old and the new. The old was en by ſtorm, and the new ſurrendered at cret on, though the garriſon conſiſted of 00 men. A hundred and one pieces of braſs non were taken; and immenſe magazines proviſion and military ſtores, depoſited in this

this frontier town, to favour an irruption in Bohemia, fell into the hands of the conquero

The poſſeſſion of Glatz laid all Sileſia open and Laudohn reſolved to inveſt Breſlau, t capital of Sileſia; the king of Pruſſia followe him, and marſhal Daun no ſooner received a vice of his march, than he alſo moved at t head of his main army by a different road t wards Sileſia, leaving the main army of t empire, and a body under general Lacy, protect Saxony in his abſence. The king w no ſooner informed, that Daun had gained tw days march of him, than his purpoſe being a ſwered, he ſuddenly returned into Saxony, a laid ſiege to Dreſden. That city having large Auſtrian garriſon under general Ma guire, there was ſcarce any intermiſſion of a ſaults, ſurprizes, and ſallies. In the mea time, three batteries of cannon and morta played continually, but with much greater da mage to the buildings than to the fortification The cathedral, the new ſquare, ſeveral princ pal ſtreets and ſome palaces, were entirely re duced to aſhes. Marſhal Daun was in Sile when he heard of the deceit put upon him b the king of Pruſſia, and the extreme danger Dreſden. His return was as rapid as his marc had been. He approached that diſtreſſed city threw reinforcements into it; and the king Pruſſia finding it in vain to continue beſiegi a whole army within the town, while there w another army without to reinforce it, withdre his forces without moleſtation.

In the mean while, general Laudohn inveſt-
Breſlau, and endeavoured to perſuade the
vernor to ſurrender; but finding that neither
s perſuaſions nor threats could prevail, pour-
in a terrible diſcharge of mortars and red-
t balls, that fell in an uninterrupted ſhower
on the city till midnight. During this fierce
mbardment, he attempted the outworks by
ault. His Croats attacked the covered way
many places at once with the uſual impetuo-
y of thoſe brave irregulars; but they were
ceived and repulſed with a reſolution equal
their own. Laudohn then offered to grant
e governor what capitulation he ſhould think
per to aſk; but he boldly replied, That
e firing the town had made no change in his
olution, and that he would wait with firm-
s for the enemy upon the ramparts. Thus
e Auſtrians, foiled in their hopes of a treaty,
ntinued to batter the town, and made ſeveral
empts upon the outworks for three days ſuc-
ively; but prince Henry marching with
at diligence to relieve the place, on his
ming within a few miles of the town, Lau-
hn raiſed the ſiege, and not being willing to
t the advantage he had gained to the iſſue of
attle, retreated in good order.

The French and allied armies being rein-
ced in the beginning of the campaign, mar-
l Broglio advanced on the ſide of Heſſe, and
ody under St. Germain penetrated through
dutchy of Weſtphalia, and joined near
rbach. As the allied army had received no
ice of this dreaded junction of the French,

it

it was imagined, that only the corps of Germain had arrived at Corbach, and th fore the hereditary prince formed a ſchem attacking and driving them from that p But he had no ſooner begun the attack tha found his miſtake, and it being impoſſibl ſucceed, it was neceſſary to make as ſpeed retreat as poſſible. He was attacked with g violence, and it was difficult to draw off troops in the middle of the day, before the merous forces of the enemy. Some bodie the German troops, both horſe and foot, into great confuſion, which being obſerved the enemy, they puſhed forward upon t with a numerous artillery and a large bod cavalry. In this exigence, when the allied my ſeemed in danger of inevitable ruin, hereditary prince put himſelf at the head ſquadron of Bland's and Howard's regim of dragoons, who ſeconding the heroiſm of t young leader, charged the enemy with the moſt fury, ſtopped the career of their vic ous horſe, and enabled the battalions of allies to make an undiſturbed retreat. In action the hereditary prince was wounded bout 900 men were killed, wounded, or ſoners; and fifteen pieces of cannon, w was all they had brought with them, was to the enemy. The prince retired to the army of the allies, who had now taken po ſion of the ſtrong poſt of Saxenhauſen, w the French continued oppoſite to them, in equally ſtrong poſt of Corbach.

he hereditary prince ſuffered more by this
k than from the wounds he had received,
was anxious to revenge his loſs by ſome
and ſignal ſtroke. Finding that a conſi-
ble detachment of French and Saxons were
hing under Glaubitz towards Ziegenha-
a place of importance in the landgravate
eſſe, he undertook to relieve it. For this
oſe, he ſelected ſix battalions of the Ger-
troops, two brigades of hunters, a regi-
of huſſars, and Elliot's light dragoons.
ugh this laſt body was but juſt arrived,
had never ſeen any kind of ſervice, the
e was ſo well pleaſed with them, that he
them preferable to all others, for this dif-
enterprize.

laubitz was in the moſt perfect ſecurity,
out the leaſt apprehenſion of being mo-
by a detachment of an army at ſixty miles
nce. The hereditary prince having recon-
ed his poſition, made a tour of two leagues,
gh woods and mountains, and fell upon
eft, while the reſt of his troops, having
bed the mountains on the oppoſite ſide,
d with the ſame ſpirit upon the right.
bitz's troops were immediately broken,
retired with precipitation, leaving their
and all it contained to the enemy. The
e, at the head of Elliot's horſe, overtook
fugitives; charged and broke them five
rent times; ſeparated a body of 500 from
reſt, and obliged them to throw down their
. With the ſame rapidity he flew to an-
body, and made them all priſoners of war.

A regiment of the enemy's huſſars was entirely cut to pieces. Elliot's light horſe, proud of being led on by the prince himſelf, and worthy of that honour, had the greateſt ſhare in the glory and ſufferings of that day. No more than ſeventy-nine of the allies were killed in the action; but of theſe, ſeventy-one were of this ſingle regiment. The number of the enemy killed is not known. General Glaubitz with the prince of Anhault, 177 officers, and 2482 private men, were made priſoners; with ſix pieces of cannon and nine pair of colours taken. After which the hereditary prince returned without moleſtation to the camp of Stolzenhauſen.

This victory was ſoon followed by that of Warburg, in which the hereditary prince defeated the chevalier de Muy, who commanded a body of 35,000 men; and, after a warm engagement, wherein the Engliſh troops greatly diſtinguiſhed themſelves, he gained a complete victory. The French loſt 1500 men in the field of battle, as many priſoners, and ten pieces of cannon.

Notwithſtanding this ſucceſs, the French became ſoon after maſters of the whole landgravate of Heſſe; ſeized Gottingen and Munden, and even threatened Hanover itſelf.

In the mean time, the Ruſſians had armies on the frontiers of Sileſia, and a conſiderable body of them penetrated into Pomerania, and laid all the defenceleſs parts under contribution. The Swediſh army, ſaid to conſiſt of 22,000 men, alſo commenced their operations

in all that country, the king of Pruſſia not 5000 men to oppoſe them. He had two armies, and the dangers on the ſide of ſſia appearing moſt preſſing, he marched to relief; and advanced near 200 miles with raordinary rapidity, though clogged with a n of artillery and above 2000 waggons. rſhal Daun followed towards Sileſia; but ore the king of Pruſſia could come to an ac-, three bodies of Auſtrians, Laudohn's, n's, and Lacy's, had joined, and occupied ace of little leſs than thirty Engliſh miles, which their poſts were every where ſtrong, their communications eaſy.

Marſhal Daun now reſolved to attack the g of Pruſſia in his camp, with the united ngth of the three armies. He directed, that oon as it ſhould begin to grow dark, each y ſhould march to ſuch poſts as were mark-out for them, but that they ſhould ſtrike r tents, keep up the fires in their camps, have the drums beat the tatto as uſual. when marſhal Daun had begun to move, ſcouts he had ſent out returned with the s, that they had found no out-poſts, and oon as the day broke, the army ſaw that e was no enemy in the camp; but perceiv-at a diſtance a thick ſmoke, which gave n reaſon to conjecture, that the king and dohn were at that moment hotly engaged. The king, either knowing or ſuſpecting the gn of this general attack upon his quarters, , in the evening, quitted his camp with as h privacy as the enemy had propoſed to at-

tack it, and took an advantageous poſt on
way through which Laudohn was to p
This poſt was ſuch, that while it would
Lauhon's progreſs in front, it might be ea
defended againſt Daun, ſhould he attack
rear. Having therefore left a part of his fo
to defend this poſt againſt Daun, he prepa
with the reſt to attack Laudohn.

In the mean time, Laudohn was advanc
faſt into the ſnare which had been laid
him; filled with the hopes of having no ſ
ſhare in the glory of giving a final blow to
king of Pruſſia, he had advanced as far as
village of Pſaffendorf, when at three in
morning the day beginning to dawn, a t
fog which had covered all the adjoining gro
ſuddenly diſperſed, and at once diſcloſed
whole Pruſſian army arranged in order of ba
advantageouſly poſted, and furniſhed wit
dreadful and well-placed train of artillery.

He was now come full upon his enemy,
it was impoſſible to recede: an obſtinate c
bat began, which continued till ſix. The k
of Pruſſia hazarded his life with a teme
which nothing but his ſituation could exc
His horſe was killed under him, and he rec
ed ſeveral ſhot in his clothes; but his tr
oppoſed the Auſtrians with ſuch vigour,
they at laſt gave ground, and fled with pr
pitation; while he purſued them as far as
river Katſbach. The Auſtrians loſt, accor
to their own account, upwards of 6000 m
killed, wounded, and priſoners; but acc
ing to the Pruſſian account, it amounted

10,0

oo; 82 pieces of cannon, and 23 pair of
rs were taken. On the ſide of the con-
ors, only 500 were killed and 1200 wound-
This victory was obtained on the 15th of
uſt.

he king ſoon after joined his brother prince
ry at Newmark; and being ſtrengthened
his junction, he marched againſt Daun,
had begun to form the blockade of
eidnitz; he attacked a body under gene-
eck: made two battalions of Croats pri-
rs; diſperſed ſeveral ſquadrons; and ob-
the enemy's grand army to raiſe the
kade, and by a precipitate retreat, to take
e in the mountains of Landſhut.

ean while general Hulſen, who command-
or the king in Saxony, exerted himſelf
uncommon bravery and ſucceſs. The ar-
of the empire had formed the deſign of
ng him off from Torgau. That general,
uſtrate their intentions, quitted his camp
Meiſſen, and marched to Strehla. The
y, dividing into two bodies, one attack-
n every ſide an advanced poſt, about a
on-ſhot from his camp, with the greateſt
ution, on the 20th of Auguſt, from day-
k till ſix in the morning; while another
was ſo placed as to keep his camp in awe.
his exigence, Hulſen gave orders to his
lry to make a circuit round a hill, and to
ge the enemy's flank; and this was exe-
d with ſuch readineſs and ſpirit, that their
lry was driven upon their infantry, both

fled in confuſion, and 41 officers and 1200 were made priſoners.

We ſhall now return to prince Ferdi who had juſtly imagined, that Gottingen w prove the utmoſt bound of the progreſs o French into Hanover; and therefore ſecur with a ſtrong garriſon. He then fixed his at Dierenberg; where having received in gence, that the French had thrown a bo horſe and foot, compoſed of above 2000 into Zierenberg, a place ſurrounded with damaged walls, he reſolved to ſurprize i For this purpoſe, he ordered a body o light troops to take a turn round Zieren and to poſt themſelves between it and Di berg, in order to intercept any troops w ſhould attempt to paſs to the enemy's c He next poſted at proper diſtances eight d drons of dragoons, two battalions of gr diers, and one regiment of foot, on the between his own camp and the place he w attack, in order to cover his retreat, in he ſhould be repulſed; and with the reſt o foot, conſiſting chiefly of Engliſh, he mar with great diligence and caution toward town. When they had arrived within miles of it, they divided into three bo which taking different ways, the place ſoon completely ſurrounded. They came fore the place at two in the morning; w the trampling of the troops over the gar gave the alarm to a guard of the enemy's goons, who immediately began to fire. w the Engliſh grenadiers ſuſtained without

turn

turning; puſhed on with their bayonets fixed; drove back the enemy's picquets; killed the guard at the gate; and entered the town with the fugitives, without the leaſt noiſe, hurry, or confuſion. The colonel of the Engliſh grenadiers advanced regularly without firing a muſket, by the two ſtreets that led to the church-yard, which ſerved the French as a place of arms, killing or taking a great number of thoſe who ran from the houſes towards this place of rendezvous; and having proceeded with the moſt profound ſilence to the guard, the French, who, in the darkneſs, had miſtaken them for their own picquets, were attacked, and ſoon obliged to give way. Two regiments of the enemy's dragoons endeavoured to fly to the gate which led to their camp; but found it poſſeſſed by 400 grenadiers, who drove them back with their bayonets. From thence they fled to another gate, where they were repulſed by a ſmart fire of ſmall arms. They were then compelled to ſeparate; and flying at random, made their eſcape at the ſeveral breaches of the wall. Thus the prince was maſter of the place in about an hour; and, at about three o'clock, retreated from a place ſo near to the French camp, after a conſiderable ſlaughter of the enemy, carrying off two pieces of cannon, thirty-ſix officers, and between 4 and 500 private men; and returned to his camp without the leaſt moleſtation, after having loſt only ten men.

Soon after, prince Ferdinand detached general Bulow, at the head of a ſtrong corps, who

who pushed forward towards Marpurg; surprized the town; destroyed the French ovens with several hundred waggons of flour; and carried off a considerable quantity of clothing and military stores.

The French being frequently thus harrassed fell back upon Cassel, where they began to entrench themselves. Prince Ferdinand followed them close, and fixed his quarters as near as possible to those of the enemy.

While the grand armies thus watched each other, the hereditary prince of Brunswick suddenly appeared on the frontiers of the United Provinces, with an army of twenty battalions and ten squadrons. Two detachments of his troops passed the Rhine in different places nearly about the same time; then moved to meet each other, and as they proceeded, seized all the French posts along the Rhine, while the enemy's guards every where abandoned their redoubts, or were taken prisoners. This put into their possession a number of boats, which enabled them to transport the rest of the troops intended to act upon the left of the Rhine. They then proceeded to Cleves, the garrison of which took refuge in the castle; but being vigorously attacked, in three days surrendered prisoners of war. Mean while another body laid siege to Wesel, which they battered with such fury, that its reduction appeared certain. But the heavy rains rendering it difficult for the prince to preserve his communication with the besiegers; and the French marching with a superior body of forces to its relief, encamped behind

nd the convent of Campen; upon which hereditary prince attempted to ſurprize that ; but after a ſmart engagement, in which prince was wounded, and had a horſe kil- under him, he was compelled to retire, af- having loſt 1170 of his men; and the ſiege ſoon after raiſed, when the army on both s went into winter quarters.

n England, great murmurs were now raiſed inſt the commander of the allied army, as upon all occaſions, he had wantonly ex- d the lives of the Britiſh ſoldiers, in order preſerve thoſe of the Germans; but the liſh always deſired the poſt of honour; and h equal ſpirit, purchaſed it more cheaply n on the whole might have been expected: the only actions in which they ſuffered any g worthy of notice, were thoſe of War- and Campen; and it is even aſſerted, that whole Engliſh army, which amounted to 000 men, loſt, during the whole campaign, y 265 killed in battle, and 870 wounded.

But while the minds of the people were agi- d by theſe reflections, and were beginning exclaim againſt their being burthened with loads of taxes for conqueſts they could ther preſerve nor enjoy, a different turn was en to their minds by the ſudden death of orge II. on the 25th of October 1760, in ſeventy-ſeventh year of his age, and the rty-third of his reign. He had riſen at his al hour, and obſerved to his attendants, t, as the weather was fine, he would walk t. In a few minutes after, being left alone, he

he was heard to fall down upon the floor. noiſe of his fall brought his attendants the room, who lifted him into bed, wher defired, in a faint voice, that the princeſ melia might be ſent for; but before her ar he expired. The immediate cauſe of his d is ſaid to have been the rupture of the ventricle of his heart, by which the circula was inſtantly ſtopped.

George II. early diſtinguiſhed himſelf by bravery, and was preſent as a volunteer u the great duke of Marlborough at the batt Oudenarde, in which he put himſelf at head of a ſquadron of Hanoverian horſe, ſ in hand, and fighting with the greateſt in pidity, had his horſe killed under him. alſo ſhewed his perſonal courage at the b of Dettingen. He was not, indeed, di guiſhed by very ſhining abilities, but ha ſolid and comprehenſive judgment, and well acquainted with the political intereſt all the ſovereign princes in Europe. He plain and direct in his intentions; true to word; ſteady in his favour and protection his ſervants, whom he never willingly chang and thoſe who immediately attended on perſon, grew old with him, or died in t places.

None of his predeceſſors on the throne England lived to ſo great an age, or enjo greater felicity. His ſubjects, except in rebellion under the young pretender, enjo perpetual peace at home, and abroad acqu

reateſt military glory. He lived to ſee the ours of party, in a great meaſure, extin- ed, and had the ſingular felicity, in the part of his reign, of having a miniſter entered into all his views, and was at the time the favourite of the people. He with his queen in the utmoſt harmony; had a numerous iſſue, which gave him the eſt cauſe of ſatisfaction. He ſurvived ſe- of his children, and had the happineſs to in his ſucceſſor, the moſt affectionate duty obedience; and what is no leſs extraordi- he never more perfectly poſſeſſed the of his ſubjects, than in the laſt years of fe.

he aſcended the throne of England in his age, he was never able to attain a perfect ledge of the force and beauties of our lan- e, which he always ſpoke with the Ger- accent: whence he never ſhewed a ſuffi- regard to Engliſh literature; and the geniuſes of the nation received no pro- on from the throne. He was of a violent haſty temper; but though he ſometimes way to guſts of paſſion, it made no im- ion on his conduct; and he was always tive to his own intereſt and that of his cts. He ſhewed a regard to the laws of country, which he never violated, nor did ver attempt to demoliſh the barriers of li- , or to incroach on the privileges of his le.

e has been cenſured, as being too fond of ey; and in ſome ſmall matters, this cen-

ſure

ſure does not appear to be entirely wi
foundation; but it never ſhewed itſelf i
rapacious act, or influenced his conduct on
important occaſion; ſo that at his death,
private wealth was far inferior to what wa
pected. During his whole life, he ſhew
remarkable affection to his native coun
but when the intereſts of England and Ha
were ſeparated, and the war broke out
which Hanover muſt ſuffer much, and o
hope for no advantage, he did not hesita
expoſe his German dominions to almoſt in
table ruin, rather than to abate of the
claims of the Engliſh in America.

MISCELLANEOUS INCIDENTS.

In this reign there was a conſiderable
creaſe in the agriculture, commerce, and
nufactures of the nation, which daily impr
under its internal tranquility, and the wiſe
gulations of parliament: but the national d
was alſo immenſely increaſed by the gen
and waſteful wars that raged abroad, in wh
England had ſo conſiderable a ſhare, and acq
ed ſuch glory.

Among the poets of this reign were Ad
ſon, who alſo, as a proſe writer, deſerves
higheſt regard. His campaign, his letter
lord Halifax from Italy, and other poems,
maſter-pieces in poetry; and his eſſays p
liſhed in the Spectators, are inimitable ſp
mens of the purity and elegance of his pr
writings. Sir Richard Steele, Mr. Addiſo
friend and admirer, diſtinguiſhed himſelf

comedies, which are polite, chaſte, and
teel; and his other works have great merit.
n Swift, the antagoniſt both of Addiſon
him, deſcribed nature in all its deformi-
, and delighted to diſplay his poetic genius
filthy images; and ſubjects which others
ld have thought beneath their notice. His
ſe writings, which are pretty numerous,
ſevere and ſarcaſtic, and his ſtile conciſe
nervous. Prior diſtinguiſhed himſelf by
eaſy elegance. Rowe, as a tragic writer, had
at merit. Parnel had alſo great merit as a
t; and his Hermit, which is taken from a
ſage in the Koran, has given him a place
ong the Engliſh poets of the firſt rank.
y acquired an equal reputation for his fables
paſtorals. Pope diſtinguiſhed himſelf by
harmonious verſification, and the correct-
s of his numbers; and Young by the awful
ſolemn ſentiments, expreſſed with amazing
rgy in his Night Thoughts.

In this reign our philoſophy was adopted by
in every part of Europe, who pretended to
ſon for themſelves; and the learned of o-
r nations turned to the Engliſh writers for
ſtruction. Church preferments were given
perſons diſtinguiſhed by their learning and
ilities; many great men were at the ſame
me ornaments to the church and to human na-
re. Bigotry loſt ground, and the generous
timents of benevolence, candor, and liber-
of ſentiments more generally prevailed, than
any former period. During this reign, the
ealthy ſhewed their humanity and pity for

the diſtreſſes of their fellow creatures. In
maries were founded in ſeveral parts of
kingdom, and many of them in the capi
for the relief of thoſe afflicted with any of
diſeaſes and calamities to which the hum
frame is ſubject. The deſerted infant was
this reign firſt received into an hoſpital foun
ed for its education and ſupport; an Aſyl
was founded for young friendleſs girls, and
other for repenting proſtitutes. Poor marr
women had hoſpitals founded for their re
and ſupport in the time of their greateſt di
culty, diſtreſs and danger: thoſe under
ſame diſtreſs, with the additional pangs
guilt, have alſo a receptacle, in which th
may be delivered and ſupported during th
lying in, without the leaſt expence. In t
reign were likewiſe firſt erected hoſpitals
thoſe under the ſmall-pox, who were forme
ſent to peſt-houſes, and treated as if they h
the plague; and an hoſpital was now erec
for inoculating the young who never had t
formidable diſeaſe, in order to prevent the fa
effects which commonly attend its being caug
in riper age. In this reign was likewiſe form
the marine ſociety for increaſing our marine
by clearing the ſtreets of the capital of po
vagabond boys, and men deſtitute of the mea
of procuring an honeſt ſupport: thus maki
thoſe contribute to the ſafety and glory of t
nation, who were in danger of ſubſiſting
plunder and rapine, who would live in vice a
miſery, and probably end their days with i
nominy.

CHA

CHAP. III.

GEORGE III.

aſcends the Throne. The Satisfaction given by his firſt Speech. The War continued in Germany. Mr. Pitt reſigns his Poſt of Secretary of State, and the Direction of the Public Meaſures. The War in Germany continued. Belleiſle taken by the Engliſh. His Majeſty married to the Princeſs Charlotte of Mecklenberg Strelitz. Their Coronation. They are entertained by the City at Guildhall. An additional Duty levied on Malt Liquors. Peter Ulric is declared Czar of Muſcovy, and concludes a Peace with the King of Pruſſia. His Death. The King of Spain declares War againſt Great Britain; and begins by attacking Portugal. The Engliſh take Martinico from the French, and Havannah, in the Iſland of Cuba, and afterwards the Manillas from the Spaniards. Changes in the Miniſtry. Negociations for a Peace. Newfoundland taken and retaken. The Peace concluded. The Cyder-Tax. Proceedings againſt Mr. Wilkes. The Diſputes between America and the Britiſh Parliament. Violent Commotions. The Lord Mayor and Alderman Oliver ſent to the Tower. Proceedings in Parliament. The Harbour of Boſton blocked up.

THE author is ſenſible, that he ent upon this reign with peculiar diſadv tages. Events in order to be viewed with preciſion required by hiſtory, oug . to be p ced at a proper diſtance, and to be examin at a time when the clouds of duſt raiſed by ferent parties are diſperſed; when the events their conſequences are viſible to every eye; when truth, ſhewing every object in its pro light, directs his pen. Under theſe diſadv tages the Author will endeavour to proc with the utmoſt impartiality, and being of party, and an enemy to no man, will rec the principal of thoſe events that have mar this reign, without apprehenſion, the ſhortn of the room allotted him, obliging him omit many things that appear leſs material.

Upon the death of the late king, the lo of the privy-council aſſembling at Carlet houſe, gave orders for proclaiming Geo prince of Wales, the eldeſt ſon of the l prince Frederick, king of Great Britain, Fran and Ireland. The members of the late priv council then took their oaths to their you ſovereign, who declared to them, that the l which he and the nation had ſuſtained, by t death of his grandfather, would have been verely felt at any time; but that its comi unexpectedly at ſo critical a juncture, ma him feel his own inſufficiency to ſupport it he wiſhed; but animated by the tendereſt a fection for his native country, and dependi upon their lordſhips advice and aſſiſtance, a

GEORGE III.

the ſupport of every honeſt man, he chear-
ly entered into this arduous ſituation, and
uld make it the buſineſs of his life to pro-
te, in every thing, the glory and happineſs
theſe kingdoms. Accordingly, one of the
t actions of this reign was favourable to the
ſe of liberty; his majeſty encreaſed the ſa-
ies of the judges, and thus rendered them
re independent on court influence.

Two days after this ſpeech, Edward duke of
rk, and the earl of Bute, were ſworn of the
vy-council; and his majeſty prorogued the
liament to the 13th of November. When
king appeared at the houſe, his ſpeech gave
higheſt ſatisfaction to the people; and par-
ularly the following paragraph. "Born
and educated in this country, I glory in the
name of Briton; and the peculiar happineſs
of my life will ever conſiſt in promoting the
welfare of a people, whoſe loyalty and
warm affection to me, I conſider as the great-
eſt and moſt permanent ſecurity of my
throne; and I doubt not, but their ſteadi-
neſs in theſe principles will equal the firm-
neſs of my invariable reſolution to adhere to,
and ſtrengthen this excellent conſtitution
in church and ſtate; and to maintain the to-
leration inviolable. The civil and religious
rights of my loving ſubjects are equally dear
to me with the moſt valuable prerogatives of
my crown: and, as the ſureſt foundation of
the whole, and the beſt means to draw down
the divine favour on my reign, it is my fix-
ed purpoſe to countenance and encourage the

" practice of true religion and virtue." His majesty then expressed the pleasure he felt at the success of the British arms in the various parts of the world: his admiration of the magnanimity and perseverance of the king of Prussia, and his resolution to prosecute the war in such a manner, as to procure an equitable and honourable peace.

It is impossible to express the joy and satisfaction with which this speech was received by the populace: not the least murmur of discontent was heard; but every one endeavoured to exceed each other, in expressions of zeal and affection for his majesty. The speech was printed in an ornamental manner, framed and glazed; and was with pleasure hung up as a piece of ornamental furniture, throughout the kingdom.

Mean while the war was carried on in Germany much to the disadvantage of the king of Prussia. The Russian army moved out of Silesia, and a powerful detachment pushed forward towards Brandenburg, while the whole united bodies of Austrians and Imperialists began their march in concert with the Russians and proposed to unite at the gates of Berlin. General Hulsen, though joined by a few troops under general Werner, after having defended that city against the advanced guards of the Russians, found himself too weak to oppose the powers that were marching against it, and therefore retreated, leaving only three weak battalions to make some kind of capitulation with the enemy. When these formidable

approached, this ſmall garriſon were made
oners of war. But with regard to the in-
tants, the conditions they obtained were
e tolerable than they expected; they were
niſed the free exerciſe of their religion,
an immunity from violence for their goods
perſons. It was alſo agreed, that the
ian irregulars ſhould not enter the city,
that the king's palace ſhould be carefully
erved. Theſe favourable terms were grant-
on the mediation of the foreign miniſters
ding in Berlin, whoſe great zeal and hu-
nity interpoſed their good offices; but it
impoſſible to ſecure the obſervance of them.
e army, on entering the town, entirely de-
yed the magazines, arſenals, and founderies;
ed an immenſe quantity of military ſtores,
a number of cannon and arms; called
for the immediate payment of 800,000
lders, and then laid on a contribution of
00,000 German crowns. The apartments
the royal caſtle of Charlottenberg were en-
ly plundered; the precious furniture ſpoil-
and the pictures defaced. But having ſtaid
r days in the city, they heard, that the
g was marching to its relief, on which they
itted it; and having ravaged the whole
ntry round to a vaſt extent, and driven a-
y all the cattle and horſes they could find,
y retreated by different routs out of Bran-
burg, leaving the people ſtill trembling un-
the alarm, and hardly yet certain of their
ety.

The

The Imperial army now entering Sax made themſelves maſters of Leipſic, Tor Meiſſen; and at laſt of Wittemberg, in w city they took the grand magazine of the P ſians. The king had no ſooner begun march from Sileſia, than Laudohn ruſhed a into that country, and laid ſiege to the im tant fortreſs of Coſel. The king himſelf attended every ſtep of his march by the ſu rior army of count Daun, who moved a with him, and watched him with the mo tentive vigilance. He advanced up the E while count Daun encamped within reac Torgau, in a moſt advantageous ſituation, troops amounting to above 80,000 men; w the king of Pruſſia, after his being joine the forces under prince Eugene of Wirtemb and general Hulſen, did not exceed 50,000

The king, ſenſible that he could have hope of drawing that wary commander f his poſt, and that he was under the neceſſit fighting him there, informed his army, tha was to lead them to a moſt diſperate atte in which he was determined to conquer or d upon which they unanimouſly anſwered, they would die with him. Animated by declaration, he divided his army into three lumns; general Hulſen with one, was to t poſt in a wood that lay on the left of the A ſtrian army. General Ziethen was to ch on the right, and the great attack in front to be made by the king in perſon. The ba began on the 3d of November, at two o'cl in the afternoon, when the king was recei

the fire of two hundred pieces of cannon, ...ſed along the front of the Auſtrians. Pruſſians were led on three times; but in were repulſed and broken, with a moſt ...ble ſlaughter. At length the king ordered ...th body of his cavalry to advance. Theſe ...rſt compelled the Auſtrians to give way; as they were continually ſtrengthened by reinforcements, the Pruſſian cavalry was, ...e turn, obliged to fall back. But while Pruſſians ſuſtained themſelves in that quar- with ſuch extreme difficulty, general Zei-, with the right wing, took the enemy in rear, repulſed them, and took poſſeſſion of ...e eminences, which commanded the whole ...trian army. Encouraged by this ſucceſs, Pruſſian infantry once more advanced, took ...ral of the enemy's intrenchments, and made for a new attack of their cavalry, which ...aking in upon the Auſtrians with irreſiſtible ...etuoſity, threw ſeveral bodies of them into irreparable diſorder. It was now about ...e o'clock, and the two armies were involv- in a pitchy darkneſs; yet the fire continued ...hout intermiſſion, though neither friend nor could be diſtinguiſhed. Mean while, Daun ...eiving a dangerous wound in the thigh, ...s carried from the field. The command ...n fell on count O'Donnel, who finding ...great part of the troops in diſorder, com- ...nded a retreat, which was conducted in this ...rkneſs acroſs the Elbe, with great order, car- ...ng off moſt of their artillery. The loſs of ...Auſtrians was very great; but the number

of

of the killed and wounded is not cert
known. The king of Pruſſia took fou
nerals and 8000 of the common ſoldiers
ſoners. But in this battle, the king rec
a ſlight contuſion in his breaſt by a muſket-

By this victory the king recovered all
ony, except Dreſden. He therefore perm
his troops to enter into winter quarters. M
while general Werner obliged the Ruſſia
raiſe the ſiege of Colberg, which they
blocked up by ſea and land; defeated a
of Swedes, compelled them to retire wit
loſs of 1000 men, and obliged them to
cuate the Pruſſian Pomerania. The Ru
at length quitted the territories of the k
general Laudohn ſuddenly raiſed the bloc
of Coſel, and retired into the Auſtrian Sil
while the king of Pruſſia omitted nothin
re-eſtabliſh his affairs.

In the beginning of the year 1761, the co
of France, Peterſburg, Vienna, Sweden,
Poland, offered propoſals of peace, to w
the Engliſh being ready to accede, plenipo
tiaries were ſent from each court, to negoc
a reconciliation. Several points were ag
upon between each nation, which gave g
hopes, that an accommodation might ſpee
take place. The French conſented to giv
all Canada, a fort upon the river Senega
Africa, and to reſtore Minorca. The c
objects in debate were their claiming the
vilege of their continuing to fiſh upon
banks of Newfoundland, and of our repai
the damages they had ſuſtained, by taking

before a declaration of war. These points warmly debated on either side, not with- hopes of their being speedily adjusted; unexpectedly the whole treaty was set a- by the interposition of the Spanish mini- who desired to have the interests of Spain ncluded in the treaty. Mr. Pitt was of on, that as Spain had no part in the war, impertinent in that power to intermiddle s treaty of peace; he, therefore, consi- this interposition as the effect of a con- cy between France and Spain, mutually pport each other's interest. This induced o treat Mr. Buffy, the French negociator, some degree of acrimony, of which he lained to his court, and was soon recalled. Pitt's conduct upon this occasion might been justly censured, had he not received e intimations of a secret alliance between e and Spain: for the last mentioned pow- d actually entered into a family compact France, by which both nations engaged to on the war in conjunction.

nce the English secretary proposed in the council, to anticipate the designs of Spain, immediate declaration of war against that r: but they were determined to act with deliberation, and desired a certainty of ence before they demanded a reparation: ging, that Spain had yet given no proofs r hostile intentions; and that the English ter at the court of Madrid still continued ure them of her pacific intentions. These tions were answered by the secretary, but

without

without producing the desired conviction; ing himself therefore almost singular in opinion, he resolved to leave an affa where he knew that he had enemies, and stantly threw up the direction of meas which, to use his own expression, he w longer allowed to guide. When Mr. Pi signed the seals, his majesty received them ease and firmness, without desiring him t sume his office; but expressed his concer the loss of so able a servant; and to shew favourable opinion he entertained of his vices, made him an unlimitted offer of an wards in the power of the crown to bestow the same time observing, that he should found himself under the greatest difficulty to have acted, had the council concurre fully in supporting the measure propose Mr. Pitt, as they had done in rejectin Mr. Pitt, sensibly touched at his majesty's nerous condescension, answered, "I co "Sir, I had but too much reason to expect "majesty's displeasure. I did not come "pared for this exceeding goodness. Pa "me, Sir—it overpowers, it oppresses He then burst into tears.

The next day a pension of 3000 l. a for three lives, was settled on Mr. Pitt; at the same time, a title was conferred his lady and her issue: a pension well bestow and a nobility the most honourably acqui and the most justly merited. The Gazette mediately gave notice to the public of all transactions; which were followed by a

Mr. Pitt resigning the Seals at the Council board.

d as the Act directs, 1 April, 1778. by J. Johnson, St. Pauls Ch. Yard.

m our ambaſſador in Spain, containing an ount of the pacific language of that court, of the ſtrong aſſurances they gave of a re to accommodate all differences in an amile manner. This was intended by the miry to oppoſe that torrent of popular rage, ich, it was apprehended, would proceed m Mr. Pitt's reſignation; and it for ſome e perfectly anſwered their purpoſe.

Indeed, it may be affirmed with the utmoſt th and impartiality, that no man was ever ter fitted than Mr. Pitt, to be the primeniſter in a great and powerful nation. He s called to the miniſtry by the voice of the ple; and, what is more rare, he held it h their approbation; and under him, for firſt time, adminiſtration and popularity e ſeen united. Under him Great Britain ied on the moſt important war in which ſhe ever engaged, with greater ſplendor, and h more ſucceſs than ſhe had ever enjoyed at head of the moſt powerful alliance. He er ſuffered the enemy to breathe, but overelmed them with his reiterated blows, and t up the alarm in every quarter. If one his expeditions was not ſo well calculated ſo ſucceſsfully executed, amends were made another, and by a third. The ſpirit of the ion was not ſuffered for a moment to ſub; and the French dazzled, as it were, by multitude and celerity of his enterprizes, med to have almoſt loſt all power of reſiſte. In ſhort, as an ingenious author obſerves, e revived the military genius of the peo-

" ple; he ſupported our allies; he extend
" our trade; he raiſed our reputation;
" augmented our dominions; and, on his d
" parture from adminiſtration, left the nati
" in no other danger than that which ev
" muſt attend exorbitant power and the tem
" tation to the invidious exertion of it. Ha
" py had it been for him, for his ſovereign a
" his country, if a more compliant temp
" had been joined to his other great qualiti
" The want of this diſabled him from acti
" any otherwiſe than alone: it prevented o
" enjoying the joint fruit of the wiſdom
" many able men, who might naturally ha
" tempered, and mutually forwarded each
" ther; and finally, which was not the mea
" eſt loſs, it deprived us of his own immedia
" ſervices."

The council was, however, far from bei
diſpleaſed at the reſignation of a man, t
brightneſs of whoſe popularity threw them in
the ſhade. But the behaviour of Spain ſoo
appeared to juſtify Mr. Pitt's precipitate reſ
lution, to declare war againſt her: for t
Spaniſh flota was no ſooner ſafely arrived wi
a very rich cargo, and the French arms h
made a conſiderable progreſs in the king's ele
toral dominions, than the king of Spai
changing his ſtile, declared, that it was tim
for him to open his eyes, and not to ſuffer
neighbour and ally, a relation and a frien
any longer to run the riſque of receiving ſuc
rigid laws, as were preſcribed by an inſultin
conqueror; that we were intoxicated with o
ſucceſſ

ceſſes, and a continued ſeries of victories had ated us ſo far, as to make us reject the rea- nable conditions offered by France; and that r deſign, in ruining the French power was, e more eaſily to cruſh that of Spain. Soon ter the earl of Briſtol, the Engliſh ambaſſa- r at Madrid, was deſired to depart; and the paniſh miniſter left London, leaving a paper the nature of a manifeſto, filled with invec- ves, charging the war on the haughtineſs of e late Engliſh miniſter; every article of hich was anſwered with the utmoſt modera- on, perſpicuity and force, in a memorial of rd Egremont.

We ſhall now return to the proſecution of e war in Germany, where the allied army, in ebruary, 1761, took Fritzlar, in Heſſe Caſ- l, with a large magazine; and the marquis f Granby was employed with ſucceſs, in re- ucing the forts and caſtles in its neighbour- ood. The allied army now reſolutely advan- d, and the French continually retired, aban- oning poſt after poſt, till they fell back almoſt the Maine. They buried their magazines they retreated; but, the allies purſued them ith ſuch rapidity, that they ſeized five capital ores; one of which contained no leſs than 0,000 ſacks of meal, 50,000 ſacks of oats, nd a million of rations of hay.

As the French had in Caſſel a garriſon of venteen battalions, beſides ſome other corps nder the Count de Broglio, it was neceſſary to y ſiege to that city, to clear all the adjacent ountry of the enemy, and to cut off the com-

munication of the garriſon with their grand
my. Prince Ferdinand, therefore, ceaſed
advance; and, having ordered two bodies
the blockade of Marpurg and Ziegenhayn,
formed that part of the army which was w
him, into a chain of cantonments; by wh
he propoſed to watch the motions of mar
Broglio's army, to cover the ſiege of Ca
and the blockade of the two fortreſſes juſt m
tioned.

While the war was thus carried on in He
M. Sporken, who commanded a detachm
on the ſide of Saxony, advanced with great
pidity; and, being joined by a body of Pr
ſians, cleared the country of thoſe bodies of
French and Saxons which poſſeſſed the m
important poſts. This brought on a ſharp
tion on the 14th of February, at Langenſalz
in which the enemy's loſs was computed
5000 men; ſeveral pieces of cannon were a
taken, and a large magazine.

Mean while the count de Vaux, who co
manded the French garriſon of Gottingen, p
ceiving that the allies were wholly intent u
puſhing the advantages they had acquir
marched out with a ſtrong detachment,
feated an Hanoverian convoy, and fell upon
town of Duderſtadt with the utmoſt violen
and though he failed in his firſt attempt,
peated it with ſuch ſpirit, that he at length c
ried that town, and afterwards, ſome of
moſt conſiderable places near it. Marſhal Br
lio, in order to maintain his ground, called
his moſt diſtant poſts, and embodied his arm

then advanced, and caused the troops under hereditary prince, to be attacked near the ge of Stangerode, in the neighbourhood of nberg, by his dragoons, the very first shock hom broke the whole foot, consisting of e regiments of Hanoverians, Hessians, and nswickers. The French, on this occasion, le 2000 prisoners, but few were killed or nded on either side. After this blow, the d army, being no longer able to make head inst the French, broke up the blockade of genhayn, and soon after raising the siege of el, evacuated the whole country of Hesse, ing back nearly to the quarters they had essed before.

The destruction of the French magazines re- led their operations in such a manner, that greatest part of June was spent, before their ies were in a condition to act. General rken, with a strong detachment, had posted self in an advantageous situation on the Dy- ; but, on the approach of marshal Broglio, mpted to retire with all the expedition ch his inferiority rendered necessary : but French attacked his rear, took 800 prison- 19 pieces of cannon, and 170 waggons. e allies, however, soon recovered their spi- , and in many distant enterprizes, attacked enemy where they were least upon their rd, routed their convoys, destroyed several heir magazines, and carried off their prey n from the gates of Cassel. At length mar- l Broglio, uniting his troops with those of prince of Soubise, resolved to attack the al-

lied army; and a furious battle was fought
the village of Kirch Denkern, in which
marquis of Granby, and the Britiſh troops
der his command, exerted themſelves with
utmoſt bravery, and greatly contributed to
victory, in which the French are ſaid to
loſt, in killed, wounded and priſoners,
men; while the allies had only about 300
ed, 1000 wounded, and about 200 taken
ſoners. This victory was followed by
ſkirmiſhes between the allied army and th
marſhal Broglio, which were almoſt conſta
to the advantage of the allies. But in on
them, however, the young prince Henr
Brunſwick was mortally wounded, and
were blaſted the great hopes formed from
riſing gallantry of a prince, who ſo nobly
ported the martial ſpirit of his family.
after, the prince of Soubiſe ravaged Weſt
lia, and took Oſnabrug; when the contr
tions not being immediately paid, the p
was given up to be pillaged by the Fr
troops. Another body of French puſhe
far as Embden, and took that town;
which they made themſelves maſters of Mep
where the Engliſh had ſome magazines.

In the mean while, the king of Pruſſia
tented himſelf with acting wholly upon the
fenſive. The Ruſſians ſpread themſelves
all the open country of Sileſia, and ex
heavy contributions. They again laid
to Colberg, and blockaded it by ſea and
The king of Pruſſia, alarmed at the dang
this important poſt, the key of his domi

the north, ordered general Platen to direct s march through Poland, to the relief of Colrg, and to deſtroy the Ruſſian magazines on e frontiers of that kingdom, from which their my in Sileſia drew their whole ſubſiſtence. eneral Platen accordingly ruined three prinpal magazines of the enemy, attacked a great nvoy of their waggons, deſtroyed 500, and rned or diſperſed the proviſions they carried. he greater part of 4000 men who protected is convoy, were killed or made priſoners. he Ruſſians in Sileſia, on being informed of is, were ſtruck with conſternation, and haſly retired into Poland, to protect the magaines which ſtill remained. Soon after Schweidtz was taken by ſurprize, and thus were the uſtrians enabled to winter in Sileſia. Colerg was afterwards taken by the Ruſſians, afr a ſiege of near ſix months; by which means he Ruſſians became maſters of the Baltic, and cquired a poſt, from which their armies could e well provided, without the neceſſity of teious, uncertain, and expenſive convoys through oland.

In the mean while, a fleet had ſailed on the 9th of March from Spithead, on a ſecret exedition; and it was ſoon found that it was deined for the attack of Belleiſle, on the coaſt of Brittany, which contains one little city, called e Palais, three country towns, and 103 villaes. The fleet was commanded by commodore Keppel, and the land forces by general Hodgon. They attempted to land in a ſandy bay ear Lochmaria, where the enemy were in the

the poſſeſſion of a ſmall fort, and had alſo i
trenched themſelves on a hill exceſſively ſte
But, after ſeveral brave and repeated effor
by which they loſt near 500 men, in kill
wounded and priſoners, were unable to fo
the enemy's lines, or make good their lan
ing. Not diſcouraged by this mortifying r
pulſe, they attempted a place, where the e
ceſſive ſteepneſs and difficulty of the roc
rendered the enemy leſs attentive to opp
them. Two feints were made to diſtract t
attention of the enemy; while brigadier gen
ral Lambert, with a handful of men, climb
the rocks without moleſtation; and, havi
gained the top, immediately formed themſelv
in good order; and, though they were attac
ed by 300 of the French, maintained their a
vantage till the whole corps of brigadier La
bert, which had now aſcended in the ſa
manner, arrived to their aſſiſtance, and repu
ed the enemy. In a ſhort time after, all t
forces landed; and a body of light horſe, whi
was embarked in this expedition, ſoon dro
the enemy to the town, and laid all quite ope
to the intrenchments before it. The great di
ficulty now conſiſted in bringing forward t
cannon, which were to be firſt dragged up t
rocks, and afterwards, for two leagues, alo
a very rugged and broken road: but this bei
accompliſhed, the ſiege was commenced wi
vigour. The enemy made ſome ſallies, a
defended themſelves with great reſolution; bu
the enemy's lines which covered the town b
ing carried, the town was abandoned, and t
defen

nce confined to the citadel. As the Eng-
fleet prevented all communication with the
inent, and cut off all hope of relief, the
iſon ſoon capitulated, and marched out
the honours of war. Thus was the iſland
elleiſle reduced under the Engliſh govern-
t, after a defence of two months, with the
of about 1800 men killed and wounded,
ng whom was Sir William Peere Williams,
ung gentleman of great talents and expec-
ons, who had made a diſtinguiſhed figure in
iament, and was ſhot in the night, on his
roaching too near one of the enemy's cen-
ls. The general, with the land and ſea
cers employed in this expedition, were high-
pplauded for their bravery and ſucceſs in
expedition. Rejoicings were made upon
occaſion, and the city of London congra-
ated his majeſty in an addreſs.

The ſame day on which the fleet ſailed on
above expedition, a proclamation was iſ-
d for diſſolving the preſent parliament, and
calling another, writs for which purpoſe
re immediately iſſued.

On the 8th of July 1761, his majeſty de-
red to the council, that having nothing ſo
ch at heart as to procure the welfare and
ppineſs of his people, and to render it per-
nent to poſterity, he had, ever ſince his ac-
ſion to the throne, turned his thoughts to-
rds the choice of a princeſs for his con-
t; and that he now acquainted them, that
was reſolved to demand in marriage the
inceſs Charlotte of Mecklenberg Strelitz;

a princeſs

a princeſs diſtinguiſhed by every eminent ture and amiable endowment, and whoſe ſtrious line had conſtantly ſhewn the firmeſt for the Proteſtant religion, and a particula tachment to his family.

This declaration was made public, and news received with great ſatisfaction. lord Harcourt was ſent to demand her ſ highneſs, while the dutcheſſes of Ancaſter Hamilton, and the counteſs of Effingh went to take care of her perſon. Lord A ſailed with a fleet to convoy her over to land, in the Carolina yatcht, which now ceived the name of the Charlotte. This ſailed on the 8th of Auguſt, and on the the lord Harcourt, and the other lords and dies ſent on this important embaſſy, ar at Strelitz. The next morning the ear Harcourt aſked her ſerene highneſs in marr for the king his maſter, and on the ſhe ſet out on her journey; and at le embarked at Cuxhaven, near Stade. She however, a diſagreeable voyage; but after ing often in ſight of the Engliſh coaſt, and ten in danger of being driven on that of N way, ſhe arrived on the 6th of Septembe Harwich, but it being night, did not land the next day, when ſhe was received by mayor and aldermen of the town in their u formalities, and ſoon after proceeded tow London, which ſhe reached in two days. her arrival St. James's, ſhe entered the den-gate of the palace, where ſhe was rece by all the royal family, and was met in

gar

n by his majeſty, who, in a very affec-
te manner, raiſed her up, and ſaluted
s ſhe was going to pay her obeyſance;
then led her into the palace, where ſhe
with his majeſty. The ſame evening the
ſage ceremony was performed by the arch-
p of Canterbury, with great ſplendor;
which occaſion, the houſes of the cities
ondon and Weſtminſter were illuminated,
the evening concluded with the utmoſt
nſtrations of joy. Soon after, the lord
r, aldermen, and common council of the
of London, and the univerſities of Cam-
e and Oxford, preſented addreſſes of con-
lation on this joyful occaſion; and on
22d of September, their majeſties were
ned at Weſtminſter with the uſual ſo-
ity.

n the next lord mayor's day, their majeſ-
with the reſt of the royal family, were
ed to dine with the lord mayor at Guild-
where there was a moſt ſumptuous enter-
ment. The lord mayor ſtood behind the
, in quality of chief butler, while the la-
ayoreſs waited on her majeſty, in the ſame
city. Seven aldermen of the committee
n the diſhes and attended the table. But
after the royal family were ſeated, their
eſſies deſired them to ſit down to dinner.
houſes were then alſo illuminated in all
ſtreets, both in the city and in Weſtminſter
ing to St. James's.

n the 2d of December his majeſty went to
houſe of peers, and gave the royal aſſent

to

to the bill for ſettling the queen's dowry. majeſty was preſent; and being ſeated chair of ſtate on the king's right hand, up, and made obeiſance to the king.

In this ſeſſion the yearly ſum of 800,0 was granted for the ſupport of his maje houſhold, to commence from the demiſe of late majeſty.

Among the acts which paſſed this ſeſ was one which gave great offence, as be burthenſome to the people, eſpecially the duſtrious and laborious part of the nati This was an additional duty of 3s. for ev barrel of beer or ale above 6s. a barrel, exc five of the duties of exciſe, to be paid by brewer; and as porter in the city, and ale the country, were eſteemed neceſſary for ſupport of thoſe engaged in laborious empl ments, a tax which occaſioned porter to raiſed from three-pence to three-pence h penny a quart, was conſidered as a heavy i poſition on one of the neceſſaries of life.

To return to the king of Pruſſia, who, the cloſe of the laſt year 1761, was, by taking of Schweidnitz on the one hand, Colberg on the other, had his dominions tirely at the mercy of his enemies: his for were worn away, and no reſource of poli could be tried with the leaſt expectation of ſ ceſs. After ſuch a reſiſtance for five years, which the world had never furniſhed an exa ple, that king had nothing left but ſuch a co duct, as might cloſe the ſcene with glo there being no appearance of his being able

conclu

lude the war with ſafety. But in the
t of all his gloomy proſpects, his inveterate
inflexible enemy, the empreſs of Ruſſia,
on the 2d of January 1762, in the 63d
of her age and the 22d of her reign.
his princeſs was ſucceeded by Charles Pe-
Ulric of the houſe of Holſtein, who had
created grand duke of Ruſſia, and ap-
ted heir apparent to that vaſt empire by
late czarina, under the name of Peter III.
new emperor began his reign by ſetting
Ruſſian nobility and gentry free, and put-
them on the ſame footing with thoſe of
rank in the more moderate governments
Europe. He recalled moſt of the exiles
had been baniſhed, aboliſhed the ſevere
tyrannical juriſdictions, and having an ar-
deſire for peace, concluded a ſuſpenſion
oſtilities with the king of Pruſſia, which
followed on the 5th of May by a treaty of
e and alliance. He even agreed to join
roops to thoſe of the king of Pruſſia; and,
little time, a Ruſſian army was ſeen in
nction with one of Pruſſia, to drive out of
ia, thoſe Auſtrians who had been a few
ths before, brought into that province by
Ruſſian arms.
his almoſt miraculous revolution, which
the only thing that could have ſaved that
arch, was followed by Sweden's imitating
example of the court of Peterſburg; for,
at kingdom had for ſome time been under
direction of Ruſſian councils, a treaty of

peace was ſigned between the kings of S
den and Pruſſia, on the 22d of May.

The king of Pruſſia was now enabled to
ert himſelf; and, on the 12th of May, pr
Henry made a vigorous puſh on the Impe
poſts, towards the frontiers of Saxony.
Imperialiſts were obliged to evacuate Dipp
walde, after having a body of men ſlain, ab
4000 taken priſoners, and 365 waggons
taken. By this ſignal advantage, all the
of Saxony, in the poſſeſſion of the Pruſſi
was effectually ſecured; and, though the
ſtrians made ſeveral ſtrenuous efforts to reco
theſe poſts, they were repulſed, with no ſm
ſlaughter.

His Pruſſian majeſty did not neglect to
prove the advantages gained by his brot
prince Henry. Being joined by his new
ſian ally, in the latter end of June, he reſol
to try what thoſe, who had been his enem
could do in his favour. Marſhal Daun's ar
occupied ſeveral ſtrong, but detached emin
cies, which enabled that commander to pro
Schweidnitz from all his attempts. He end
voured to diſlodge him from thoſe advan
geous poſts, and at laſt obliged him to fall b
to the extremities of Sileſia, and to le
Schweidnitz entirely uncovered. The king
Pruſſia immediately prepared to inveſt that c
while different detachments of Pruſſians, fo
on the ſide of Sileſia, and others on the ſid
Saxony, penetrated into Bohemia, and
many parts of the country under contributi

In the mean while Peter III. the new czar of Muscovy, though his first actions on coming to the throne were laudable, made more new regulations in Russia in a few weeks, than a wise and cautious prince would have undertaken in a long reign. He shewed a regard to foreigners and foreign interests, and his people did not think he consulted his dignity, in openly soliciting a command in the Prussian service. When he received it, he dressed himself in the Prussian uniform, made a grand festival, and prepared, in this immature state of his government, to quit Russia, and to go into Germany, for the sake of an interview with that great monarch whom he admired, and with whom the Russians had been so lately in a state of the most violent hostility. He changed the Russian uniform to that of the Prussian, by which he disobliged the soldiers. He indeed conformed to the Greek religion, but appeared to shew little regard to it: he seized upon the revenues of the clergy, and allowed them pensions: he obliged them to cut off their beards, and made some regulations with respect to the pictures in their churches, which raised a suspicion, that he intended to introduce Lutheranism. He had long slighted his consort, a princess of the house of Anhalt Zerbst, a woman of a masculine understanding, and lived in a public manner with the countess of Woronzoff: and seemed so firmly devoted to her, that it was apprehended, he had some thoughts of throwing his empress into a monastery, and raising this lady to the throne. Having thus

rendered himself odious to the Russians, a c
spiracy was formed against him. While
empress, finding her husband's affections i
coverably alienated, assiduously cultivated
affections of the Russians, and paid as gre
respect to their manners and religion, as
husband seemed to shew contempt for them.

Though this conspiracy was become gene
the czar remained in perfect security, while
senate and clergy assembled on the 28th
June, to depose him. The empress and
were both absent from the capital, at differe
country seats; but she no sooner heard
what was passing, than she hastily rode to P
tersburg; and, haranguing the guards, th
unanimously declared in her favour, and pr
claimed her empress of Russia, independen
of her husband. She then addressed herself
the clergy, and the chief of the nobility, w
applauded her resolution; and all orders imm
diately took the oath of allegiance to her,
sole empress. Upon which, she instant
marched from Petersburg, with a body of troop
towards the emperor.

This prince was lulled in the most profoun
security, when a soldier brought him an a
count, that his empire was taken from hi
Astonished and unprepared for the event, h
embarked in a small vessel; and, with a fe
attendants, rowed towards Cronstadt; but ha
not proceeded far, when he was informed, tha
this fortress was in the hands of his enemie
and that every avenue for escape was shut a
gainst him. Filled with dejection, he returne

Oranienbaum, the place he had juſt left; and, r ſome heſitation, reſolved to throw himſelf he compaſſion of the empreſs. She, on her rch, was met by his meſſengers, who brought ers containing a renunciation of the empire, ulating no other terms, but leave to return Holſtein, with the counteſs of Woronzoff, one ſingle friend. This ſhe rejected, and was required to ſign an unconditional reſig- ion of his crown, declaring his conviction his inability to govern the empire, and his e of the diſtreſs, in which his continuing at head of affairs would inevitably involve After he had ſigned this abdication, he e up his ſword, and was conducted to pri- where, according to what had been uni- ſally expected, he died on the 6th of July. e diſorder to which his death is attributed, called an hemorrhoidal cholic.

The empreſs immediately diſmiſſed all fo- ners from her confidence and ſervice; ſent y the Holſtein guards, and choſe Ruſſian, oſe ancient uniform was revived, and ſhe elf condeſcended to appear in it. The cler- were reſtored to their poſſeſſions, and their ds. She conferred all the great poſts of empire on native Ruſſians, and entirely w herſelf on their affections.

he Ruſſian ſenate were filled with reſentment, n againſt their late ſovereign and the king Pruſſia, and the empreſs ſuſpecting that he influenced her huſband's conduct, ſearched erly among the papers of the late emperor, lucidate this point. Many letters from the

king of Pruſſia were found, but in a very
ferent ſtrain from what was apprehended. T
king, too experienced to be carried awa
his inconſiderate impetuoſity, had given
much ſalutary, though fruitleſs advice.
counſelled him to undertake nothing againſt
empreſs his conſort; to attempt no change
the religion and fundamental laws of the co
try, and not to think of coming into Ger
ny. On hearing theſe letters read, the emp
is ſaid to have burſt into tears of gratitude,
made the ſtrongeſt declarations in favour of
prince. Orders had been given, which thr
ened a renewal of hoſtilities, but they w
ſoon ſuſpended; and ſhe declared to
king of Pruſſia's miniſters, that ſhe was re
ved to obſerve inviolably, the peace wh
had been lately concluded; but neverthel
ordered that all her troops ſhould march b
to Ruſſia, after having given up to the ki
all the important places which they had
quired with ſo much bloodſhed.

Orders having arrived at the allied ca
for the Ruſſians to return without delay, to t
own country, the king reſolved that, ſince
could no longer reap advantage by their a
he would endeavour to do it by their appe
ance in his camp; and the very next day
tacked the Auſtrian army, whoſe right w
occupied the heights of Buckerſdorff, dr
them from that eminence, and from ſome
lages where they were advantageouſly poſt
This ſucceſs was principally owing to the
prehenſion of the Auſtrians, that the wh
un

ed army of the Pruſſians and Moſcovites, on the point of engaging them. In this ck, the Pruſſians loſt only 300 men. The ber of the Auſtrians ſlain is not known, the priſoners amounted to 1000, and four- pieces of cannon were taken.

The king of Pruſſia then inveſted Schweid- , upon which marſhal Daun, deſpairing to eed againſt the army, which, under the g covered the ſiege, detached Laudohn with ry ſuperior force, to attack the prince of ern, and to drive him from an advantageous he poſſeſſed near Coſel. This attack was le with the utmoſt celerity and reſolution: the prince oppoſed him with ſuch conſtancy perſeverance, that the king of Pruſſia had e to come to his relief; when the Auſtrians, ng puſhed between two fires, were routed, purſued with a terrible ſlaughter.

While the king of Pruſſia was making this vantageous uſe of his fortune, the armies of French and the allies in Weſtphalia were inactive. Prince Ferdinand attacked the ench army, which was advantageouſly poſt- near Graebanſtein, in the frontiers of Heſſe, drove them from thence with a great ſlaugh- ; no leſs than 162 officers, and 2750 mmon men were taken priſoners. The Eng- loſt but few men killed, and no officer rank, but the brave lieutenant colonel Town- end.

The king of Spain, on his declaring war a- inſt Great Britain, reſolved to begin with tacking Portugal, on account of her cloſe connection

connection with England, her internal w
neſs having ſuffered by a dreadful e
quake. All the hope of Portugal was cent
in England; and ſhe received from them
cers, troops, arms, military ſtores, provi
and money. The king of Spain had an
claims to that kingdom; but the declared
ject of this war was, to prevent Great Bri
from continuing to enjoy the military and c
mercial uſe of the ports of Portugal.

The Spaniards commenced hoſtilities
marching againſt Miranda, and inveſting
city; when a powder magazine blowing up
accident, ruined the fortifications; on wh
the Spaniards marched into the town by
breaches in the wall, before they had ra
their firſt battery. Animated by this ſucc
they proceeded to Braganza, which made
greater defence. From thence a detachm
was ſent to Moncorbo, which ſurrendered
like manner; and a few days after, they to
Chaves. Oporto was now conſidered as
great danger, and the admiralty of Engla
prepared tranſports to carry off the effects of
Britiſh factory. But the peaſants, animat
and guided by ſome Engliſh officers, ſeize
difficult paſs, and drove back the Spaniards.

A ſecond body of the Spaniards entered t
province of Beira, and took Almada, th
overſpread the whole territory of Caſtel-Bran
a principal diſtrict in the province of Bei
making their way to the ſouthward, till the
approached the banks of the Tagus.

A thi

third body of Spaniſh forces aſſembled on
rontiers of Eſtremadura, with an intention
enetrating into the province of Alentejo.
count of la Lippe Buckeburg, who had
ed in Portugal, now formed a deſign of
king an advanced body of the Spaniards,
h lay on the frontiers, in a town called
ntia de Alcantara, and committed the con-
of this important enterprize to brigadier
ral Burgoyne, who, though at the diſtance
ve days march, made ſuch expedition, that
rprized the town; took the general, who
o have commanded in this third invaſion,
other officers, and deſtroyed one of the
egiments in the Spaniſh ſervice.

hat part of the Spaniſh army which acted
e territory of Caſtel-Branco, had made
ſelves maſters of ſeveral important paſſes,
h they had obliged ſome bodies of the Por-
eze to abandon. They attacked the rear
he combined army, which was paſſing the
Alveito, with the appearance of a retreat;
in reality, with a view to draw them in-
bly into the mountain tracts. Here they
repulſed with loſs, but they ſtill conti-
maſters of the country, and nothing re-
ed, but the paſſage of the Tagus, to en-
them to take up their quarters in Portugal.
oyne, who was poſted with an intention to
uct them in their paſſage, was within view
detached camp, compoſed of a conſiderable
of the enemy's cavalry, which lay near
llage called Villa Velha; and obſerving
their rear and their flanks were uncovered,

he

he formed a design of falling on them b
prize. He trusted the execution of this d
to colonel Lee, who turned their camp
upon their rear in the night, made a con
able slaughter, dispersed the whole party
stroyed their magazines, and returned
scarce any loss. This success was greatl
ing to Burgoyne's having, in the mean
made an attack on another quarter, which
vented the enemy's being relieved from th
jacent posts. This loss, with the heavy
which succeeded, obliged the Spanish arm
fall back to the frontiers of Spain, where
supplies were at hand, and where they wer
liable to be harrassed by the combined ar

As nothing had so great an effect in p
cing the peace which followed, as the su
of the British arms in the West Indies in
we shall give an account of it here, th
it preceeded several of the above transact
The force sent into the West Indies was
great. Eleven battalions were drawn
New York; a draught was also made from
garrison of Belleisle; and these were reinf
by the troops scattered among the Lee
islands; so that the whole land armame
mounted to near 12,000 men. General Mo
ton, who had acquired such reputatio
North America, and had received a very
vous wound at the taking of Quebec,
manded the land forces; and the marin
under rear admiral Rodney. It was res
to make another attempt upon Martinico;
the English fleet, after having rendezvouz
Barba

adoes, landed at a creek called Cas Na-
on the 7th of January, without the loſs
man; the fleet having directed their fire
ſuch effect, as to oblige the enemy to a-
on the batteries they had erected to defend
inlet.

hen the landing was effected, the difficul-
were far from being at an end. The whole
try was a natural fortification, from the
ber of ravines, with rivulets between them;
wherever the ground was paſſable, the
ch had poſted guards, and erected batte-
These obſtructions were no where greater
in the neighbourhood of Port Royal, a-
ſt which the firſt general attack was made.
commanded by two very conſiderable emi-
ies, called Morne Tortenſon, and Morne
nier; and, while the enemy kept poſſeſſion
iem, it was impoſſible to attack the town.
y were protected with very deep ravines,
their natural ſtrength improved by every
rivance of art. To favour the attack of
rne Tortenſon, a body of regular troops
marines were ordered to advance on the
t, towards the town, in order to take the
oubts which lay in the lower ground; and
o ſailors rowed cloſe to the ſhore to aſſiſt
m. On the left, towards the country, a
y of light infantry was to get round the
my's left, while the attack in the center was
de by the Britiſh grenadiers, and the body
he army, under the fire of batteries, erect-
with great labour on the oppoſite ſide, the
non having been dragged upwards of three
miles

miles by the ſeamen. The attack ſucceed every quarter. The enemy's works with irreſiſtible impetuoſity, ſucceſſively ried; and they were driven from poſt to till the Britiſh troops, after a ſharp ſtru remained maſters of the whole eminence: of the enemy fled precipitately into the t and were purſued to the very entrance Others ſaved themſelves on Morne Ga which was as ſtrong, and much higher Morne Tortenſon. It was three days b proper diſpoſitions could be made for dri them thence; and while theſe were mak the enemy's whole force deſcended from hill, and, at the ſame time, others ſallying of the town, attacked the advanced poſts o Engliſh, who, filled with ardour, immedi repulſed them, paſſed the ravines, and foll ing the enemy, ſcaled the hill, ſeized the teries, and poſted themſelves on the ſumm Morne Garnier. The French regular tr now eſcaped into the town, and the mi diſperſed themſelves in the country. Soon ter, the batteries againſt the town and cit being completed, the enemy ſurrendered important place, which is the ſecond in iſland.

St. Pierre, the capital, ſtill remained to reduced; but juſt as general Monckton ready to embark, in order to attack that pl he was prevented by the arrival of depu who came to capitulate for its ſurrender, that of the whole iſland.

he ſurrender of Martinico, the principal
t of trade, and the centre of all the French
s in the Caribbees, naturally drew on the
nder of all the dependent iſlands. The
nadas were given up without oppoſition;
St. Lucia, and St. Vincent, the right to
h had long been objects of contention be-
n the two nations, followed their example.
he miniſtry now ſent a fleet againſt the
annah, in the iſland of Cuba, in which the
forces were commanded by lord Albe-
e, and the fleet by admiral Pocock, who
d from Portſmouth on the 5th of March,
day on which the Granadas ſurrendered.
Havannah, though only the ſecond city
e iſland, is the firſt in wealth, ſize, and
ortance. Its harbour is one of the beſt in
world, and is entered by a narrow paſſage,
ards of half a mile in length, which after-
s expands into a large baſon, ſufficient in
nt and depth, to contain a thouſand ſail of
largeſt ſhips; and, in this bay, the galle-
aſſemble, before they ſet out on their voy-
for Europe. The narrow entrance into
harbour is ſecured, on one ſide, by a very
g fort called the Moro, built upon a pro-
ng point of land, and on the other, by a
called the Puntal. The town itſelf, which
uated to the weſtward of the entrance of
harbour, oppoſite to Moro fort, is ſur-
ded by a good rampart, flanked with baſ-
, and covered with a ditch. The Spa-
ls had then in the harbour a fleet of near
ty ſail, moſtly of the line; and, on the ap-

proach of the Engliſh, they laid a ſtrong b
acroſs the mouth of the harbour, and
three ſhips behind it to ſecure the entran
The Britiſh army, amidſt innumerable
culties, laid ſiege to the Moro: the earth
every where ſo thin, that they could ſcarc
ver themſelves in their approaches; and,
being no ſpring or river near, they were
liged to have recourſe to the ſhips for w
roads for communication were cut thr
thick woods, and the artillery dragged
vaſt way, over a rough, rocky ſhore. In
of all difficulties, batteries were raiſed,
at the ſame time, three of the largeſt ſhip
their broadſides againſt the fort, and be
terrible fire. The Moro, however, being
ated upon a very high and ſteep rock,
great advantages over the ſhips, which w
length obliged to be brought off, after
much ſhattered. The Spaniards then,
ed all their force againſt the batteries;
in the midſt of this ſharp and doubtful co
tion, the principal battery took fire; a
ing chiefly conſtructed of timber and fa
dried by the intenſe heats and continua
nonade, the flames ſoon became too po
to be ſtopped; and the battery, the la
600 men for ſeventeen days, was almo
ly conſumed. In the mean while, a d
ſickneſs raged among the troops: 5000
were, at one time, down in various d
pers, and no leſs than 3000 of the ſeame
in the ſame miſerable condition: the

ood provisions, and water extremely

midst all these distresses, the steadiness of ommanders infused life and activity into roops. New batteries arose in the place e old; the fire soon became equal, then ior to that of the enemy; and at length dgment was made in the covered way. now received a considerable part of the rcement from New York, which inspired ldiers with fresh courage But now, a deep road ditch, chiefly cut in the solid rock, ob- d their approach, and it appeared impossi- fill it up. The miners however passed narrow ridge of rock, by the sea, and buried themselves in the wall. The go- made a sally with a body of 1200 men, hey were repulsed with loss; and the having blown up a part of the wall, ops mounted the breach, and, with great ion, overpowered all opposition, and he fort. The batteries were then direct- inst the town. A capitulation ensued, ch the established religion, the former and private property, were secured to habitants. The garrison surrendered rs of war, and were to be conveyed to A district of 180 miles westward of the nah, was yielded along with the town; il of the enemy's ships of the line, some finest vessels in the world, were taken, ur frigates; and three of their capital s we have already mentioned, had been the beginning of the siege; two more

were in forwardneſs on the ſtocks, and t
were deſtroyed by the Engliſh. The en
alſo loſt, in ready money, and in valuable
chandize, an immenſe ſum, collected at
Havannah, on account of the king of Spai

Before we conclude that great ſcene of
tional glory, acquired by Great Britain i
war, it will be neceſſary to mention the e
dition againſt the Manillas, or Philip
iſlands, in the eaſtern hemiſphere, which
the centre of intercourſe with China, Ja
and the Spice Iſlands; and where Spai
depoſited the rich manufactures and pro
both of Aſia and America. From Manilla
capital of theſe iſlands, two rich ſhips ann
paſs to and from Acapulco in America.

Manilla, or Luconica, is ſomewhat a
300 miles in length, and the Spaniſh in
tants have the government, and the beſt
of the commerce. On the breaking out o
war with Spain, colonel Draper was ſe
gainſt that iſland, with the 79th regiment
only regular body of troops that could be ſp
a company of artillery, a body of ſeamen
marines, and ſome companies of ſeapoys
Madraſs, were appointed to act with t
the land forces amounted to 2300 men, an
naval force conſiſted of nine men of wa
frigates, beſides ſome ſtore-ſhips. C
Draper being appointed brigadier general
commander in chief of the expedition a
this iſland, and admiral Corniſh comm
of the marines. The fleet arrived on the
of Manilla in September, 1762, when the

ls were abſolutely unacquainted with the king out of the war, and conſequently unared. The troops landed to the ſouth of town, under the protection of the men of who covered them by a briſk fire. They d the town regularly fortified, and defendy ſome good works, a number of excellent on, and garriſoned by about 800 regular ps. Before batteries could be erected, the y attempted a ſally, with about 400 men, they were repulſed. Three batteries for on and mortars were raiſed, and played aſt the town with conſiderable effect, notſtanding the inceſſant rains and the land g covered with water, while the ſhips g upon the town, ſeconded the operations e land forces: but a ſtorm of wind ſoon erſed the ſhips, and drove on ſhore a ſtore, which contained the greateſt part of the and neceſſaries wanted to complete the k. Upon this the governor, who was archop of the Manillas, endeavoured to raiſe ſpirits of the inhabitants, by publiſhing ad, that the angel of the Lord was gone n to deſtroy the Engliſh, like the hoſt of nacherib.

ut the ſtore-ſhip, by being driven aſhore, e the Engliſh troops an eaſy and ready ac to all the military ſtores and proviſions ſhe ained; and, in leſs than two days, all the nces of the Spaniards were deſtroyed; n, ſeeing their fortifications no longer ten, they determined to make a ſally in two cks, upon the two moſt important poſts of

the Engliſh. Theſe they performed befo
was light; but were repulſed with conſider
loſs. The fire of the batteries, which had
a little interrupted by theſe attacks, was
ſumed, and the next day, the enemy's ca
were all ſilenced, and a breach appeared
ticable. As the enemy did not offer to
tulate, it was reſolved to ſtorm the town;
the troops, by the ſignal of a general diſch
of the artillery and mortars, and under the
ver of a thick ſmoke, ruſhed on to the aſſ
and, entering the city, completed the conq
One hundred Spaniards and Indians, poſſe
a guard-houſe, refuſed quarter, and were
to pieces; and 300 more, who endeavour
eſcape over a deep and rapid river, were dr
ed in the attempt. The governor retired
the citadel, but ſoon ſurrendered at diſcre
General Draper and the admiral admitted
and the inhabitants, to ranſom their liber
lives, and properties, by agreeing, that
crown of Spain ſhould pay a million ſter
to the conqueror; but this demand that
has never complied with. After this ſuc
the troops here found every refreſhment
revive them after their fatigue, and abund
of ſtores neceſſary to refit the ſquadron.
ſurrender of Manilla not only comprehe
the whole country, of which it is the ca
but all thoſe numerous and valuable if
which are its dependencies.

About the ſame time that this conqueſt
made, two ſhips of the ſquadron, the Pa
man of war, and the Argo frigate, too
Ma

anilla ſhip bound to Acapulco, with rich erchandize on board, valued at about half a llion.

By the acquiſition of the Manillas, joined the former ſucceſſes of the Engliſh, all the enues of the Spaniſh trade were interrupted. he conqueſt of the Havannah, had, in a eat meaſure, cut off the intercourſe of their althy continental colonies with Europe; and e reduction of the Manillas, excluded them om Aſia: but the news of this conqueſt, did t arrive till after the peace was concluded.

Mean while, the ſlow progreſs of the Spaſh troops in Portugal, the loſs of the French Germany, and the taking of Martinico, all nſpired to humble the French, and make em ſick of their alliance with Spain. On e other hand, Great Britain was ſtill more ſpoſed to a peace. Victories were become faiiar to us, and made but a ſlight impreſſion. he marks of public joy, on the moſt conſierable conqueſts, were become much colder an thoſe ſhewn at the beginning of the war, pon very trivial advantages. Beſides, as an teration in the ſyſtem of the Britiſh miniſtry ad begun the war, another alteration, by the ſignation of Mr. Pitt, naturally put an end it. The duke of Newcaſtle, the firſt lord the treaſury, from his early zeal in favour of e houſe of Hanover, and the liberal uſe he ad made of his fortune, had long been conſiered as the head of the whigs: but neither his ge, nor his ſituation, in the former reign, ad allowed him an opportunity of cultivating

an

an intereſt with the preſent king; whence h did not now poſſeſs the royal confidence. O the other hand, the earl of Bute had enjoye an employment near his perſon when he wa prince of Wales, and had obtained an uncom mon ſhare of his eſteem. This laſt noblema after the removal of Mr. Pitt, was therefor made ſecretary of ſtate, and ſoon after, th duke of Newcaſtle, thinking himſelf oblige to reſign, the earl of Bute was made firſt com miſſioner of the treaſury. This reſignatio was followed by that of ſeveral others, diſtin guiſhed by their rank and influence. Hi majeſty, from the deſire of aboliſhing party di ſtinctions, and extending the royal favour equal ly to all his ſubjects, now choſe many perſon from thoſe families which had been the mo ſtedfaſt friends of the Stuarts, and had, eve ſince the revolution, oppoſed the meaſures o government. Mean while, the whigs, irrita ted at the changes, by which they loſt thei places, expreſſed their reſentment in the mo public manner, and endeavoured to excite th people to eſpouſe their cauſe. A violent fer ment ſucceeded, in which his majeſty, wh had been almoſt idolized by the people, on ac count of his virtues, and amiable diſpoſition loſt great part of that popularity to which they had juſtly entitled him; and perſonal re ſentment even againſt the faireſt characters, par ty violence, and the moſt bitter animoſity a gainſt the Scots ſucceeded.

While the nation was thus diſtracted, the conduct of the war became difficult, its conti-

nuance

ance unſafe, and its ſupplies uncertain; and being impoſſible for thoſe in the adminiſtra- to behold without anxiety, that the chiefs the monied intereſt were connected with the incipal perſons in the oppoſition; their de- e of a peace, became cordial and ſincere. It ſaid, that the firſt overtures were made under e mediation of his Sardinian majeſty. The ke of Bedford was ſent to Verſailles, to ne- ciate on the part of England; the duke de irernois came to London, on that of France; d the great out-lines of the treaty were ſoon djuſted.

During this mixed interval of war and treaty, e French ſent a ſquadron of four men of war, nd a bomb-ketch, againſt Newfoundland, hich being unprepared to reſiſt them, they ook that iſland without difficulty, and deſtroy- d the ſtages and implements of the fiſhery, to conſiderable value. But this coming to the ars of general Amherſt, he ſent a ſquadron, with a body of forces, which recovered the land, and made the garriſon priſoners of war; but the French ſquadron eſcaped by means of a thick fog.

In Germany, the greateſt efforts were made. Prince Ferdinand was defeated at Johanniſberg, and received a wound from a muſket-ball, in his hip-bone, from which his life was a long time doubtful, and his recovery lingering and tedious. This was followed by a number of ſkirmiſhes, moſtly to the diſadvantage of the French; after which, Caſſel ſurrendered to the allies; Schweidnitz was taken by the king

of

of Prussia, and the Austrians were attacked totally routed by prince Henry, in the neighbourhood of Friberg. At length, an end put to this bloody war, by the definitive tr of peace being signed by his Britannic maje the king of Portugal, and the kings of Fra and Spain, on the 10th of February, 1763. the original cause of the war between Engl and France, had proceeded from the limits their dominions in America, this was the object attended to in the treaty. The king France resigned all pretensions to Nova Sco or Acadia, with all Canada, the island Cape Breton, and all the other islands a coasts that depend on those countries, to Britannic majesty; who agreed on his side, grant the liberty of the catholic religion to t inhabitants of Canada. The subjects of Fra were allowed the liberty of fishing, and dry ing fish, on a part of the coast of Newfound land, and the islands of St. Pierre and Miqu lon were granted to the French, to serve as shelter to their fishermen. The king of Gre Britain restored to France, the islands of Gu daloupe, Mariagalante, Deseada, Martinico and Belleisle. The French king ceded to hi Britannic majesty, the islands of Granada an the Granadines, with the neutral islands o St. Vincent, Dominica, and Tobago; but St Lucia was delivered to France. The island of Minorca was also restored to his Britannic ma jesty. France was to possess the island of Go ree, on the coast of Africa, and Great Britain to possess the river Senegal, with the forts and factories

ories of St. Louis, Poder and Galam. In East-Indies, Great-Britain restored the fac-s the French possessed on the coast of Co-andel, Orixa, Malabar, and Bengal, at the inning of the year 1749; and the French renounced all pretensions to the acquisi-s he had made in India, since the same . The town and port of Dunkirk was to put in the state fixed by former treaties. nce agreed to restore all the countries be-ging to the elector of Hanover, the land-e of Hesse, the duke of Brunswick, and count of La Lippe Buckeburg, and to re-e the fortresses, with the artillery, in the e condition they were in, when conquered the French arms: and their Britannic and Christian majesties, engaged not to fur-any succours of any kind, to those of their s, who should continue the war in Ger-y.

With respect to Spain, his Catholic majesty not to permit his Britannic majesty's sub-s to be disturbed in cutting, loading, and ying away, logwood; and, for that pur-e, they were allowed to build the houses and gazines necessary for them, their families, effects. The king of Great Britain was to ore all the territory he had conquered in the nd of Cuba, with the fortress of the Havan-. On the other hand, his Catholic majes-ceded to his Britannic majesty, Florida, with St. Augustine, and the bay of Pensacola, well as all that Spain possessed on the con-ent of North America, to the east or south-

east

eaſt of the river Miſſiſſippi. The Spaniſh tr
were to evacuate all the places they
taken from the king of Portugal. And all
countries and territories, in whatſoever pa
the world, conquered by the arms of the k
of Great Britain, France and Spain, not
cluded in the preſent treaty, were to be reſto
without requiring any compenſation.

This treaty, which ſeemed chiefly inten
for the ſecurity of our northern colonies in
merica, gave great offence, it being alled
that, by reſtoring to France her valuable W
India iſlands, and by our conceſſions, with
ſpect to the Newfoundland fiſhery, we gave
what was more valuable than all we obtain
and left in her hands the means of recover
her prodigious loſſes, and of becoming o
more formidable to us at ſea, though, at
cloſe of ſo glorious and expenſive a war,
might reaſonably have demanded ſomething
wards our indemnification, as well as towa
our ſecurity. On the other hand, it was
ledged, that the original object of the war,
the ſecurity of our colonies upon the contin
that the danger to which theſe colonies were
poſed, and in conſequence of that danger,
immenſe waſte of blood and treaſure wh
Great Britain might ſtill ſuffer, left no ſor
doubt, that it was not only our beſt, but
only policy, to guard againſt all poſſibility
the return of ſuch evils: that our colonies co
never enjoy any repoſe while France poſſeſſe
ſingle place, from whence ſhe might mo
them; and therefore, to remove France fr

r neighbourhood in America, or to contract
r power within the narroweſt limits poſſible,
s the moſt capital advantage we could ob-
n, and was worth purchaſing by almoſt any
nceſſions.

It had been expected, that the preliminaries
this treaty would have been cenſured by the
rliament: but, though thoſe in the oppoſition
claimed againſt the terms of the peace as in-
rious, inadequate, and inſecure; unequal
the great ſucceſſes of the war, and below the
t expectations of the nation; the expecta-
ns of the public were entirely diſappointed,
d the preliminaries approved by both houſes.
deed, the ſame general plan of peace, which
r. Pitt, and many now in the oppoſition,
d formerly propoſed, had been adopted in
ſe preliminaries, and evidently improved:
t it was objected, that our additional ſuc-
ſes ſince that time, gave us ground to ex-
ct better terms. To this it was anſwered,
t our national burthen, and the extent of
e war, had increaſed at leaſt in an equal pro-
rtion; that there was a great want of ſeamen
man our ſhips for the ſervice, and that peace
s become neceſſary to the nation.

In the mean while, the ſuperiority of the
ng of Pruſſia, at the cloſe of the campaign,
iged the empreſs queen, to conclude a peace
h him; and conferences being opened at
bertſburg, a treaty was concluded between
m, in which it was agreed, that a mutual
itution and oblivion ſhould take place;

and each party ſit down at the end of the wa
in the ſame ſituation in which they began it.

The ſpirit of oppoſition in parliament no
extended to the ſupplies; and, it being pr
poſed to lay a duty of four ſhillings a hogſhe
upon cyder, to be paid by the maker, to
collected by the officers, and to be ſubject, wi
ſome qualifications, to all the laws of exciſ
this raiſed a violent ferment in the natio
the oppoſition contended, that this tax wa
with regard to its object, partial and oppre
ſive; and, with regard to the means of co
lecting it, dangerous and unconſtitutiona
that it laid the burthen of the expences incu
red, in the general defence of the kingdo
on a few particular counties: that the tax w
diſproportioned to the natural original value
the commodity; and oppreſſive both to farme
and landholders: that it was ſubjecting the
to new, unknown, and perplexed laws, and
tribunals of commiſſioners appointed by t
crown, and removable at pleaſure; and w
therefore inconſiſtent with the principles of l
berty. They ſuggeſted, that when new orde
of men, who by their ſituation and profeſſio
were diſtinct from traders, were rendered o
jects of the exciſe laws, the precedent wou
be formidable, not to commerce only, but
more important objects; and lamented that t
houſes of all orders of people, of peers, ge
tlemen, freeholders, and farmers, would
made liable to be entered and ſearched at ple
ſure, which would be one of the greateſt badg
of ſlavery. Hence the whole nation was
larme

rmed; the city of London inſtructed their preſentatives in the moſt preſſing terms, to poſe this bill; and ſucceſſively petitioned ery branch of the legiſlature againſt it.

On the other hand, the friends of adminiation alledged, that nothing could be more juſt, than the charge that this tax was uneal, and lay heavy upon ſome particular counes; ſince it did not even bring them on a r with the charge on thoſe counties where e people drink beer, and where all private, well as public conſumption, is charged in e malt tax: that this charge on cyder is, in elf, not ſo great, and that it had exemptions favour of the poor, which are not to be und in the malt-tax; ſo that the cyder counes had rather reaſon to be thankful for their ng immunity, than to quarrel at laſt, at their ing obliged to contribute rather leſs than eir proportion, towards the ſupport of the tional burthens; and that, with reſpect to e mode of levying this tax, they declared, at if thoſe in the oppoſition would point out other method, equally effectual for collectg the duty, and leſs grievous to the ſubject, ey would readily adopt it. In ſhort, though o ſtrong proteſts were entered againſt this tax the houſe of lords, on the commitment and the paſſing of the bill, it went through th houſes, and received the royal aſſent.

While this affair was agitated in parliament, e nation was filled with the greateſt diſconnt; and a number of virulent pamphlets re circulated throughout the kingdom, in

which no character was ſpared; and neit
party was free from that particular ſpecies
intemperance, of which they accuſed the othe
In the midſt of this contention, to the aſtoni
ment of all, the earl of Bute, the princi
perſon againſt whom the reſentment of the pu
lic was directed, ſuddenly reſigned his poſt
firſt lord of the treaſury, and retired from
ſineſs. Whatever were the motives for this
ſignation, the popular uneaſineſs was not
miniſhed; for as none of the party in oppo
tion were taken in, the plan of adminiſtrat
was not changed. Hence that nobleman
ſuppoſed ſtill to guide the helm of governme
and the moſt invidious reflections, and the m
ſcandalous parallels were drawn, between
and the former royal favourite.

This popular tumult was kept up by m
productions which teemed from the preſs,
particularly by the North Briton, a period
paper, wrote with great ſpirit and acrim
againſt thoſe in the adminiſtration, in wh
the earl of Bute was loaded with the groſſe
buſe, and the whole nation of the Scots,
his account, treated with a ſeverity which
impartiality due to hiſtory, will ever repre
as unjuſt: from what was wrote upon this
caſion, one would imagine that Scotland
ſiſted of only barren waſtes, the abodes of
verty and diſtreſs, and that no virtue re
beyond the Tweed.

While things were in this ſituation,
Wilkes, member for Ayleſbury, and on
the writers of this paper, had his houſe e

bout midnight, between the 29th and 30th April, by his majeſty's meſſengers, who duced a general warrant for taking him in- uſtody, for writing the North Briton, No. V. As Mr. Wilkes's name was not men- ed in the warrant, he threatened to oppoſe firſt who ſhould offer violence to his per- in his own houſe, at that unſeaſonable r of the night, upon any pretended ver- order. Upon which the meſſengers re- d, and deferred the execution of their war- till the next morning; when they carried before the ſecretaries of ſtate, who com- ted him to the tower; while his papers e ſealed up, and ſent to the ſecretary's of-

The proceedings againſt Mr. Wilkes were nded with ſome rigorous circumſtances, ch the occaſion did not call for. He was ied the uſe of pen, ink, and paper, and friends and lawyers were refuſed to be ad- ted to ſee him: he was deprived of his poſt olonel of the militia for the county of Buck- ham; and his friend, the earl of Temple, ſoon after removed from being lord lieu- nt of that county. However, Mr. Wilkes, bringing his *habeas corpus*, was releaſed on 6th of May, by the court of common pleas, out bail: for the judges of that court were nimouſly of opinion, that the privilege of liament extended to the caſe for which he committed. The popular party were ela- beyond meaſure, at this ſucceſs. Mobs attended him with praiſes and acclama-

tions wherever he went, and he was confide
as the martyr of liberty. The printer of
North Briton, with his journeymen, who
alſo been taken up by general warrants,
ſought redreſs at law, and obtained conſidera
damages. Theſe actions were proſecuted
ſuch a manner, as to keep the public atten
alive; and it ſeemed as if liberty had ev
day a new conflict to undergo, and every
obtained a new victory.

Several letters now paſſed between
Wilkes and the lords Egremont and Hali
ſecretaries of ſtate, in which that gentle
aſſerted, that he had been robbed, and tha
was informed, the ſtolen goods were in t
poſſeſſion: that he did not fear their proſe
tion; but would aſſert the ſecurity of his
houſe, the liberty of his perſon, and ev
right of the people, not ſo much for his
ſake, as for the ſake of every one of his Eng
fellow ſubjects. But, though this patri
ſentiment gave great ſatisfaction to the pub
Mr. Wilkes had on former occaſions, when
himſelf was not concerned, ſhewn leſs reg
for his fellow-ſubjects: for, when Mr. Pit
ſued general warrants, by which the kee
of the pamphlet ſhops and printers were t
up by the king's meſſengers, he made no
plaint to the houſe of this unjuſt, tho
common violation of the liberties of his fe
ſubjects.

Soon after, Mr. Wilkes having cauſe
printing-preſs to be ſet up in his own ho
advertiſed the proceedings of the admini

on, with all the original papers; and the North Briton again made its appearance. Mean while an information was filed against Mr. Wilkes in the court of King's Bench, as the author of the above North Briton; and, upon the meeting of parliament, a meſſage was ſent to acquaint the lower houſe, that his majeſty had been informed, that John Wilkes, Eſq; a member of that houſe, was the author of a ſeditious and dangerous libel, and of the meaſures that had been taken againſt him. On the ſame day Mr. Wilkes complained to the houſe of breach of privilege: but the commons adjudged the above North Briton to be a falſe, ſcandalous, and ridiculous libel; ordered it to be burned by the hangman, and declared, that the privilege of parliament ought not to extend to the writing and publiſhing of ſeditious libels, or be allowed to obſtruct the ordinary courſe of the laws.

When the ſentence paſſed on the North Briton came to be executed at the Royal Exchange, it was only performed in part. The fore glaſs of the chariot of Mr. Harley, who was one of the ſheriffs, and a member for the city, was broken, and himſelf ſlightly wounded, by a billet ſnatched from the fire. An attempt was then made to burn the paper by means of a lighted torch; but a part of it being reſcued from the flames, was carried off in triumph, and in the evening diſplayed at Temple Bar, where a bonfire was made, and a large jack-boot burnt in its ſtead.

Nos-

Notwithſtanding the reſentment expreſſ by the miniſtry againſt the author of th North Briton, it is far from being the moſt e ceptionable of thoſe papers, or the moſt inj rious to his majeſty and the royal family. contains little more than an attempt to ſhe that the king's ſpeech is ſolely the productio of the miniſtry; but, as it is read in counci and his majeſty may object to what he diſlike and ſuffer nothing to paſs but what he approve the ſpeech may, with the utmoſt propriety, b called his, and the rude reflections thrown u on it, in that North Briton, muſt, in ſome de gree, fall on his majeſty.

At length, Mr. Wilkes commenced an ac tion, in the court of common pleas, againſ Robert Wood, Eſq; the under ſecretary o ſtate, for ſeizing his papers, and the cauſ being tried before lord chief juſtice Pratt he obtained 1000l. damages, and full coſt of ſuit.

Soon after Mr. Wilkes obtained this verdict a man knocked at his door, and deſired t ſpeak with him; but, being a Scotchman was refuſed admittance. This fellow, whoſe name was Alexander Dun, bragging at a cof fee-houſe, that himſelf and ten more were de termined to cut off Mr. Wilkes, that gentle man was informed of his danger, and the ma calling again to beg an interview with him, h was ſeized, and a complaint being made againſt him in the houſe of commons, he was ordere to be brought to the bar; but, when he wa there, the houſe received ſuch proofs of his be ing

insane, that he was discharged, and con-
ed in a mad-house. Trifling as this cir-
nstance may appear, it awakened the fears
Mr. Wilkes's friends, many of whom ima-
ed, that the blackest crimes was meditated
inst him, and assassins hired to spill his
od.

Mean while, Samuel Martin, Esq; member
Camelford, and late secretary of the trea-
y, having been grosly affronted in the
orth Briton, and presuming that Mr. Wilkes
s the author of that abuse, took an oppor-
nity to demand satisfaction; on which a
el ensued, in which Mr. Wilkes received a
ngerous wound in the groin, by a pistol ball.
r. Wilkes, on being thus wounded, gave no-
e to the house of commons, who gave him
me for his appearance, and afterwards en-
rged it, on the report of his physician and
rgeon; but, beginning at last to suspect
me collusion between him and them, on the
6th of December ordered doctor Heberden,
d Mr. Hawkins, to observe the progress of
is cure, and to make their report of it to the
ouse; but Mr. Wilkes, on receiving letters
om those gentlemen, excused himself from
dmitting them; and, on the 24th of Decem-
er, instead of attending the house, suddenly
t out for France, to visit his daughter, who
as said to be dangerously ill at Paris.

On the 19th of January, 1764, the last day
f the adjourned complaint against him, the
ouse certified, that he had refused to admit
rgeons sent by their authority, to examine in-

to the ſtate of his wound; and his retreat
France, rather indicating a diſtruſt of
cauſe, than any thing amiſs in his conſtitu
proceeded regularly to hear evidence in
port of the charge againſt him; and he
expelled the houſe.

To fill up the meaſure of Mr. Wilkes's
gradation, a blaſphemous book, which
had printed in his own houſe, entitled,
Eſſay on Woman, was preſented to the h
of lords, by one of the ſecretaries of ſt
It did not appear that Mr. Wilkes had any
tention to expoſe this indecent and prof
performance to ſale, there being only abou
dozen copies of it printed, for the uſe o
ſelect club, to which Mr. Wilkes belong
and that too with ſuch ſecrecy, that it
with the greateſt difficulty a complete copy
it was procured. Yet he was charged w
publiſhing this infamous piece, and, it refle
ing on a right reverend member of that hou
the peers proceeded againſt him for a breach
privilege, while he was indicted in the cou
below for blaſphemy. Upon this, he beg
to be abandoned by many of his warm
friends, and was ſoon run to an outlawry,
not appearing to the indictments againſt hi
and the ſuits he had carried on againſt the
cretaries of ſtate, fell to the ground.

We are now entering upon an affair,
moſt important that can be conceived, a
which has been attended with the moſt unha
py conſequences, and which we ſhall, ther
fore, trace from its origin. A very lucrati
tra

e had been carried on by our northern co-
es in America, with thoſe of the Spaniards,
hich was obtained gold and ſilver, in bul-
and in coin, cochineal, and medicinal
s; but, after the peace, this was prohi-
; and armed cutters fitted out and ſta-
ed to prevent it. There had alſo long ſub-
, an extenſive trade between the Britiſh
th American colonies, and the French Weſt
a iſlands, to the great advantage of both,
conſiſted chiefly in ſuch goods, as muſt
rwiſe have remained a drug, if not an in-
brance upon the hands of the poſſeſſors;
this trade was now conſidered as ſtrength-
g the hands of our enemies, and was
efore aboliſhed. Our northern colonies
, by this means, deprived of receiving
ie, ſo neceſſary to enable them to anſwer
calls of their mother-country upon them;
not being able to make the uſual returns,
ſſity induced them to begin a plan of re-
chment, and to encourage manufactures;
being already much in debt to the mo-
-country, they reſolved to import no cloth-
from thence, which they could poſſibly do
out. Soon after, a ſtamp duty was propo-
to be laid upon the colonies, by an act
ed in England. This met with great oppo-
n from the friends of liberty, both in Eng-
and America, who pleaded, that it was
birthright of the inhabitants of the Ameri-
colonies, not to be taxed by any but their
repreſentatives; yet it paſſed both houſes,
received the royal aſſent, on the 22d of
March,

March, 1765. However, to render this more agreeable, it was enacted, that the ney arising from the ſtamp duties ſhould be ſerved for defraying the charge of prote the colonies; and there paſſed at the time another act, to encourage the import of all kinds of lumber from North Amer which it was hoped might compenſate whatever was diſagreeable in the ſtamp-duty

However, the news that the ſtamp-act received the royal aſſent, no ſooner reac New England, than the people, fond o berty, and averſe to being taxed without t own conſent, every where ſhewed the hig reſentment. The ſhips in the harbour h out their colours half-maſt high, in token the deepeſt mourning; the bells rang muffl a manuſcript copy of the act being ſent o was printed with a death's head in the p where it is uſual to fix the ſtamps, and c publickly about the ſtreets, by the name of Folly of England, and Ruin of America. ſays ſoon followed againſt the equity of act; in which it was obſerved, that the pe acting under it, had it in his power to bring action, the cauſe of which had ariſen at extremity of the North American colonies, the other, at above 1500 miles diſtance, w out the traders being entitled to recover t damages, in caſe the judge certified that t was any probable cauſe for the proſecuti and that the judge had an intereſt in givi decree in favour of the party ſuing for the

nal

ies of the act, by his being allowed a very
e ſhare in theſe penalties.

y the time the printed act reached the co-
es, the populace were every where exaſpe-
d againſt it to ſuch a degree, that they
ed it with the utmoſt contempt and indig-
on. In ſeveral places the act was publicly
ned with the effigies of thoſe who promoted
and in meetings of perſons of higher rank,
as voted, that thanks ſhould be given to
eral Conway and colonel Barré, for ſtrenu-
y oppoſing it; and that their ſpeeches and
ures ſhould be hung up in their places of
ting.

The news of theſe tranſactions having reach-
England, ſeveral maſters of ſhips refuſed to
any ſtamps on board for the colonies; and
e who ventured to take them, were obliged,
heir arrival, to ſurrender them up to the
ged multitude, who committed them to
flames. The commiſſioners of ſtamps
came from England, were many of them
ged to renounce for ever, publicly and
n oath, all concern with them; others
ght proper to return from whence they
e; while thoſe who obſtinately perſiſted, as
as termed, in endeavouring to enſlave their
ntry, had their houſes burned to the ground,
their moſt valuable effects plundered or
oyed. Many of the better ſort of people
dually mixed with the populace in theſe tu-
s; the provincial aſſemblies themſelves de-
ed giving the governors any advice con-
ing their behaviour on this critical occa-

ſion; and ſoon after, inſtead of barely con
ving at theſe proceedings of the people,
ſerted their independence on the Britiſh p
liament, and came to a reſolution of petiti
ing the legiſlature of Great Britain, aga
the ſtamp-act; and for that purpoſe eſtabli
committees, who appointed deputies to m
at New York: in ſhort, the gentlemen of
law ſoon after catching the fire of patrioti
reſolved rather to give up their buſineſs, t
carry it on with ſtamped paper. At laſt,
governors of ſome of the provinces, ſeein
total ſtagnation of buſineſs, thought proper
diſpenſe with the uſe of ſtamps, from the
ſolute impoſſibility of procuring them; a
granted certificates of that impoſſibility to
outward bound veſſels, to protect them fr
the penalties of the act, in other parts of
majeſty's dominions.

In the mean time, a ſociety of arts, ma
factures, and commerce, on the plan of t
in London, was inſtituted at New York, a
markets opened for the ſale of home ma
goods; by which it ſoon appeared, that neit
the natives, nor the manufacturers, whom th
had invited from Great Britain, by very la
encouragements, had been idle. Woolle
linens, the moſt uſeful kinds of iron-ware, p
per-hangings, and malt-ſpirits, were produc
to the ſociety, and greatly approved; a
when brought to market, as greedily boug
up. At the ſame time, leſt they ſhould w
materials for their woollen manufactures, m
of the inhabitants reſolved to eat no lamb, a

to deal with any butcher that ſhould kill or
poſe any lamb to ſale. And ſuch were the
orts of all ranks, that it was thought the co-
ies would ſoon be able to ſupply themſelves
h all the neceſſaries of life.

The miniſtry ſeemed now under an imme-
te neceſſity of enforcing the ſtamp-act by fire
d ſword, or elſe of its immediate re-
l in parliament. They made no doubt of
ability of Great Britain, to cruſh and even
irpate the colonies; yet that would be conſi-
ed as abſolute ſuicide, or, at leaſt, making
of one arm to cut off the other.

While they were in this perplexity, the duke
Cumberland, the king's uncle, recommend-
a change in the miniſtry; and on the 10th
July, 1765, the duke of Grafton, and Mr.
nway, brother to the earl of Hertford, one
thoſe members of the houſe of commons,
o, at the cloſe of the laſt ſeſſion, had been
prived of all their employments, were, by
royal highneſs's recommendation, appoint-
ſecretaries of ſtate; the marquis of Rock-
gham, firſt lord of the treaſury; and Mr.
wdeſwell, chancellor and under treaſurer of
exchequer; three places which had been
ited in the perſon of Mr. George Grenville.
oſt of the other great offices of ſtate were fil-
with new men; but that of lord privy-ſeal
s conferred on the duke of Newcaſtle, as a
ace of eaſe ſuitable to his years, and yet of
nour and confidence.

As the duke of Cumberland had recom-
ended the new miniſtry, he conſtantly attend-

them with his advice, influence, and auth
ty; and his patriotism would have added gr
ly to their strength and security. But on
evening of the 31st of October, when his ro
highness, after coming that day from Wind
was preparing to assist at one of the coun
frequently held at his own house, to put m
ters in a way of being more speedily dispatc
by the privy-council, at eight o'clock, jus
the duke of Newcastle and the lord chance
came to council, he was suddenly seized wit
fit of shivering, and saying, " 'Tis all over
sunk senseless into the arms of the earl of
bemarle, and expired.

The nation were extremely concerned at
loss. His royal highness, who had distingui
ed himself by his bravery in the field, was a
able in the arts of peace. He had always
couraged such plans as promised to be attend
with any national advantage; and the great
part of that large revenue settled on him by
country, as a reward for his services, he
turned into her bosom, by diffusive acts of b
neficence, and constantly employing a gr
number of hands, in the adorning of Wind
park; in doing which he conducted himself i
manner that does great honour both to his d
cernment and humanity. He was interred p
vately, but with military honours, in We
minster-abbey, on the 9th of November.

The king having this year purchased the I
of Man of the duke of Athol for 70,000l.
English colours were hoisted on the castle
Castletown, the capital of the island, and
lov

vereignty being now annexed to the crown Great Britain, his majeſty was proclaimed roughout that iſland.

In the beginning of the year 1766, moſt of e manufacturing towns and boroughs petition- the parliament on the great decay of trade, caſioned by the laws lately paſſed againſt the mericans, on account of the vaſt quantity of anufactures which had uſually been exported ither, lying upon their hands; by which means any thouſand manufacturers were now deprived ſubſiſtence: alledging that in return for theſe ports, the petitioners had received many luable commodities, beſides a large balance remittances, by bills of exchange and bul- n; and that the colonies were indebted to e merchants of Great Britain to the amount ſeveral millions, which their reſtrictions, and is burthenſome tax, made them declare they re unable to pay. Yet the miniſtry, unwil- g to acknowledge the raſhneſs of thoſe mea- es which had produced this confuſion, and acknowledge that human beings, ever liable error, ought no more to bluſh at their being iſtaken, than at their being men, reſolved to oceed; leſt by repealing the act, they ſhould ſuppoſed to give up the imaginary right of e parliament of Great Britain to make laws r the colonies.

Hence the debates in both houſes were carried with great warmth; and the moſt ſtrenuous orts were made for enforcing the ſtamp-act, prevent its repeal. Thoſe who denied ht of the legiſlature of Great Britain

the colonies in America, had amongſt th
ſome of the moſt diſtinguiſhed and popu
perſons in the kingdom; among whom w
Camden and Pitt, who, in oppoſing it, p
duced many learned authorities from Loc
Selden, Harrington, and Puffendorff. Th
alledged, that no Britiſh ſubject can be ta
but by himſelf, or by his repreſentative: t
this is the firſt principle of Britiſh liberty,
general right, which the inhabitants of
Britiſh colonies had not loſt by ſettling the
that had the firſt inhabitants of the colonies
nounced all connection with their moth
country, they might have renounced their o
ginal right; but when they emigrated, th
went out from hence at the hazard of th
lives and fortunes, with all the firſt great p
vileges of Engliſhmen; but at the ſame tim
they were not, and could not be bound by
penal laws of this country, from the ſeverity
which they had fled to climates remote fr
the heavy hand of power, and which they hop
to find more friendly to their principles of ci
and religious liberty; and that thoſe privileg
were ſecured to them by the princes who gra
ed them charters, by which they were allow
a legiſlature, nearly reſembling that of En
land, which had the power of forming all th
laws, which were valid on receiving the kin
approbation.

On the other hand, it was alledged, that
inhabitants of the colonies are as much rep
ſented in parliament as the greateſt part of
people of England, among whom, of m
millio

llions, there are eight who have no votes in cting members of parliament; and therefore ry objection to the dependency of the colo- s upon parliament, arising upon the ground representation, strikes at the present consti- ion of Great Britain: that the obligation tween the colonies and the mother country is ural and reciprocal, consisting of defence on one side, and obedience on the other; and t protection gives a right to taxation.

To this it was replied, that our colonies are t virtually represented by the parliament, as e meanest inhabitants of Great-Britain are, consequence of their intimate connection th those who are actually represented: that e people of Ireland are much more virtually presented in the parliament of Great Britain, an those of the colonies can be, from the eat number of Englishmen possessed of es- tes and places of trust and profit in that king- m; and that the parliament of England can- t represent countries, with whose climates, il, and produce; with whose wants and ad- ntages they cannot be thoroughly acquainted: at the inhabitants of the colonies are subjects the king, and not of the parliament; each lony having a parliament of its own; and at protection does not give a right to taxa- on, since if it did, the parliament of Great ritain would have a right to tax Ireland, and en Hanover itself.

These and many other arguments were used n both sides; after which, two [illegible] ought in and passed; one for [illegible]

pendency

pedency of the colonies upon the parliamen
Great Britain, which the inhabitants of th
colonies could never allow: but this they
deavoured to ſweeten by a bill for the total
peal of the ſtamp-act; and by ſeveral others
popular nature: as one to indemnify thoſe w
had incurred penalties on account of the ſtam
act; another for opening free ports under c
tain reſtrictions, in different parts of the W
Indies; and another for repealing the cyd
act. The repeal of the ſtamp-act ſpread
univerſal joy throughout the Britiſh dominio
in America; but without changing their d
poſitions.

To the ſurprize of the nation, a ſudden a
unexpected change now took place in the m
niſtry; for on the 30th of July, 1766, t
duke of Grafton was appointed firſt lord of t
treaſury, in the room of the marquis of Roc
ingham; the earl of Shelburne, ſecretary
ſtate, in the room of the duke of Richmond
lord Camden, lord high chancellor, in the roo
of the earl of Northington; Charles Town
hend, chancellor of the exchequer, in th
room of William Pitt, lord privy-ſeal, wh
had been ſome days before created viſcoun
Pynſent, and earl of Chatham; titles which
in the opinion of the public, added no honour
to the poſſeſſor, and which, at once, ſtripp
him of all his popularity.

Soon after this new miniſtry was formed, th
diſtreſſes of the poor, and the high price o
proviſions, cauſed great and general complain
throughout the whole nation. Theſe com
plaint

ints were followed by riots and tumults, in ich the populace, aſſembling in bodies, at-pted to lower the markets, and to puniſh ſe who had contributed by engroſſing, and er practices, to enhance the price of provi-ns. Much miſchief was done, and lives loſt different places. The magiſtrates, at length, led in the military force to aid the civil; which means the rioters were diſperſed, the jails filled with priſoners. Soon after, dges were ſent to the counties where the riots happened, with ſpecial commiſſions to bring priſoners to immediate trial. In conſe-ence of which ſeveral of the leaders were ndemned to die; moſt of whom were, how-er, afterwards reprieved; ſome were tranſ-rted, ſome obtained a free pardon, and a few ffered death.

On the 11th of September, a proclamation s iſſued, for putting in force ſeveral ſtatutes, ich had been formerly paſſed againſt foreſtal-s and ingroſſers of corn. The price of heat ſtill encreaſing, another proclamation s iſſued to prohibit the exportation of grain, d meſſengers were diſpatched to the ſea-aſts, to prevent ſuch ſhips as were laden with rn and flour, from proceeding with their car-oes. This proclamation was illegal, from its anting the ſanction of an act of parliament; ut was rendered neceſſary by every dictate of umanity and ſound policy, which required the ing to exert his native humanity in favour of s people, by a neceſſary, though unconſtitu-onal act, in which he was fully juſtified by

the opinion of all, who preferred the com
and lives of all the people, to the intereſt o
few, who were ready to ſacrifice both for t
own private advantage; hence, on the meet
of the next parliament, a bill was immediat
brought in, to indemnify all perſons who h
acted in obedience to this act of council.

Unfortunately, after the recent example
the miſchiefs which had attended the ſta
act, a meaſure of a ſimilar tendency was ſ
denly adopted; and, in 1767, acts were pa
for the purpoſe of raiſing a revenue in the
lonies, by laying duties on the importation
glaſs, paper, and ſome other commoditi
from England; and the conſequent eſtabli
ment of cuſtom-houſes in their ports, produc
alarming diſturbances in the colonies, preju
cial to the commercial intereſts of Great-B
tain. The firſt public inſtance of diſguſt, up
this occaſion, was ſhewn at Boſton, where
ſubſcription was opened for the encouragem
of their own manufactures, and the eſtabli
ment of new ones on paper, glaſs, and all t
other commodities that were liable to the pa
ment of the new duties upon importation; a
ſimilar reſolutions were ſoon after entered in
by the other American colonies. In the begi
ning of the year 1768, the aſſembly of Maſſ
chuſet's bay ſent a circular letter to all the oth
aſſemblies in North America, to ſhew the e
tendency of theſe acts, and to propoſe a co
mon union between the colonies, in the pu
ſuit of all legal meaſures, to prevent their e
fects, and a harmony in their applications
governme

ernment for a repeal of them; expatiating ely on the natural rights of the coloniſts as n, and their conſtitutional ones as Engliſh jects; all of which they aſſerted, were in- ged by theſe laws.

Unhappily a continued courſe of altercation, a difference of opinion upon almoſt every ject, had prevailed for ſome years, between aſſemblies of Maſſachuſet's bay, and the ernor of that colony. A letter which go- nor Bernard had received from the earl of lburne, one of the principal ſecretaries of e, containing many ſevere animadverſions the conduct of the aſſembly, was read to t body by the governor's ſecretary. This de them imagine, that the charges it con- ned muſt have been founded on the gover- 's miſrepreſentation of facts, in his diſpatches the miniſtry; a committee was therefore ap- nted to deſire from him, a copy of lord Shel- rne's letter, and of thoſe he had wrote to gland, to which the charges againſt the aſ- bly muſt refer. Theſe copies being refu- , the aſſembly, in a letter to the ſecretary ſtate, vindicated their own conduct, by rging the miniſter's ill opinion of it on the vernor's miſrepreſentation. They alſo wrote the lords of the treaſury, and moſt of the at officers of ſtate, expreſſing their loyalty the king, and remonſtrating againſt the late s of parliament, as totally ſubverſive of their hts and liberties.

In the midſt of theſe diſtractions in America, ecretary of ſtate was appointed to the depart-

ment of the colonies alone; and lord Hi
borough, who firſt appeared in that offi
wrote a circular letter to the governors of
the colonies, who had before received the c
cular letters from the aſſembly at Boſton.
this letter, his majeſty's diſlike to that meaſ
was expreſſed in the ſtrongeſt terms; and th
were informed that the king expected, fr
the known affection of the reſpective aſſe
blies, that they would defeat this attempt
diſturb the public peace, by treating it with t
contempt it deſerved.

Another letter was wrote to governor Be
nard, in which the ſame exceptions to the c
cular letters are repeated: but this only ſerv
to widen the breach between the governor a
the aſſembly. The letter of the ſecretary
ſtate had little effect. The different aſſembli
wrote anſwers to that of Maſſachuſet's bay,
which they expreſſed the higheſt approbation
their conduct, and a firm reſolution to join
their meaſures. Some of them alſo return
addreſſes to the ſecretary of ſtate, in which th
not only juſtified the meaſures taken by the a
ſembly at Boſton; but animadverted with gre
freedom, on ſeveral paſſages contained in h
letter. In the mean time, moſt of them enter
into reſolutions not to import or purchaſe an
Engliſh goods, except what were already o
dered, for the enſuing fall, and ſuch articl
of neceſſity as they could not do without, t
the late laws were repealed.

In the mean while, a great tumult happene
at Boſton, in conſequence of a ſeizure made b
th

board of cuſtoms, of a ſloop belonging to of the principal merchants of that town. had been diſcharged of a cargo of wine, in part reladen with oil, under the pretence converting her into a ſtore, without paying ention to the new cuſtom-houſe regulations. e officers, on the ſeizing of the ſloop, made ignal to the Romney man of war; and her ts being ſent manned and armed, conveyed under that ſhip's protection. The popu- e now aſſembling, pelted the commiſſioners the cuſtoms with ſtones, broke the windows their houſes, and hawling the collector's t on ſhore, burned it to aſhes. The officers d on board the man of war, from whence y removed to Caſtle William, a fortification a ſmall iſland in the harbour, where they re- ned the functions of their office.

While things continued in this unhappy ſitu- on, two regiments were ordered from Ireland, ſupport the civil government; and ſeveral achments, from different parts of the conti- nt, rendezvouſed at Halifax in Nova Scotia. Upon this, a meeting of the inhabitants of ſton was ſummoned at Faneuil hall, where committee was appointed to wait on the go- rnor, to know what grounds he had for in- nating, that ſome regiments of his majeſty's ces were expected in that town, and to petiti- him immediately to convene a general aſſem- y. The governor anſwered, that his infor- ation was of a private nature, and that he uld not call another aſſembly this year, till received his majeſty's inſtructions.

mittee appointed to conſider of the ſtate of affairs of the colonies, now declared, that raiſing or keeping a ſtanding army among the without their own conſent, was contrary to la and a violation of an act paſſed in the reign king William. This report was unanimou agreed to by the people aſſembled, and a ge ral reſolution was paſſed, founded on a cla in the ſame law, which recommends the f quent holding of parliaments; on which a co vention was ſummoned to meet at Boſton. T convention being aſſembled without the gov nor's conſent, they repreſented their grievan to him, and preſſed him, in the moſt urg terms, to convoke a general aſſembly. T governor admoniſhed them to ſeparate bef they did any buſineſs: but, inſtead of obeyi him, they appointed a committee, who dr up a report, in which they aſſigned the cau of their meeting, diſclaimed all pretence authority, adviſed the people to pay the great deference to government, and to wait with p tience for the redreſs of their grievances, fr his majeſty's wiſdom and clemency; at t ſame time declaring that they would, in th ſeveral ſtations, yield every poſſible aſſiſtance the civil magiſtrate, for the preſervation peace and order, and the ſuppreſſion of ri and tumults. The convention then prepared repreſentation of their conduct, and a det of many of the late tranſactions, to be tra mitted to their agent in London, and th broke up.

The next day the fleet from Halifax, con-
ing of ſeveral frigates and ſloops of war,
h ſome tranſports, arrived in the harbour,
h two regiments and ſome artillery. Diffi-
ties at firſt aroſe about quartering the troops.
eſe were, however, ſoon got over, and quar-
s were provided for them, which were to be
ſidered as barracks; and in a ſhort time af-
, two regiments arrived from Ireland.

In the mean while, ſeveral changes in Eng-
d again took place in the great offices of
e. Lord North was appointed chancellor
the exchequer; Mr. Townſhend joint pay-
ſter of the forces, and earl Gower preſident
the council.

At the opening of the ſeſſion on the 24th of
vember, 1767, his majeſty in his ſpeech,
ommended the diſtreſſes of the people to the
ntion of parliament; and the city of Lon-
ſoon after, preſented a petition, complain-
of the high price of proviſions; on which
count, the exportation of proviſions was ſtill
hibited, and a new bill paſſed for the im-
tation of wheat and flour.

During this winter, a very popular bill paſſed
Ireland, for limiting the duration of the par-
ments of that kingdom. Before this law,
duration of the Iriſh parliament was only
rmined by the king's life, but from thence-
ward, they were to be choſen once in eight
rs; and, as they only ſit every ſecond win-
, they are to tranſact buſineſs but four ſeſ-
ns. Nothing could have given greater joy
the electors of that kingdom, than the pa-

ſing of this octennial bill, which rendered
lord lieutenant extremely popular.

The parliament of England was diſſolved
the 10th of March, 1768, after which the gene
election was carried on with much heat, and v
lent conteſts enſued in many parts of the kin
dom. Mr. Wilkes returned to England bef
the general election, and to the aſtoniſhmen
every one, though he ſtill lay under the ſe
tence of outlawry, declared himſelf a candid
to repreſent the city of London in parliamen
but though he was received by the people, w
the loudeſt acclamations of joy, he was diſa
pointed: but, on his offering himſelf with
William Beauchamp Proctor and Mr. Coo
for the county of Middleſex, he and M
Cooke were choſen, Mr. Wilkes having a gr
majority. In the evening when this affair w
decided, the mob paraded the whole town fr
eaſt to weſt, breaking all ſuch windows as w
not illuminated, and even thoſe of the manſio
houſe of the lord mayor were entirely dem
liſhed, and the ſtones thrown in deſtroye
large chandelier and ſome pier-glaſſes. T
windows of lord Bute, lord Egmont, Sir Sam
ſon Gideon, and of many other perſons
rank, were alſo deſtroyed, though Mr. Will
had prudently cauſed hand-bills to be diſpe
ed, in which he entreated all his friends,
to diſturb the peace, or to prevent the vot
coming to the place of polling, to give th
free votes for whatever candidate they thou
proper.

On the 20th of April, 1768, Mr. Wilkes peared before the court of king's bench, d, in a ſpeech to the court, declared his ſur- der; upon which, the attorney-general mo- d for his immediate commitment on the out- wry; but was oppoſed by lord Mansfield; o ſhewed, that the attorney-general could t, with the leaſt appearance of reaſon or of w, move for the commitment of a perſon o was not legally in court, and that the uncil for the defendant, had no better plea behalf of one who voluntarily appeared be- re it. Mr. Wilkes therefore left the court, d though there was a very great croud, not e leaſt diſturbance happened.

On the 27th Mr. Wilkes's attorney acquaint- the attorney-general that he was in cuſ- dy, and having obtained a writ of error, r. Wilkes was introduced in a legal manner, to the court of king's bench: when his coun- l moved, that he might be admitted to bail; t the court being of opinion, that no perſon uld be admitted to bail after conviction, or- ered Mr. Wilkes to be committed to the king's nch priſon; upon which he was taken into uſtody by the proper officers of the court: t, as he was going thither in a hackney oach, attended by two of lord Mansfield's tip- affs, the mob ſtopped the coach on Weſtmin- r bridge, took out the horſes, and drew it ong the Strand, Fleet-ſtreet, and Cheapſide, Spital-ſquare, where the officers were glad obtain leave to depart. They then drew Mr. Wilkes to the three tuns tavern in Spital-

fields; where, from a one pair of ſtairs windo he earneſtly entreated them to retire, whi they accordingly did. After which, he w in a private manner, and ſurrendered himſ to the marſhal of the king's bench priſon.

The parliament meeting on the 10th of M in the afternoon, a great number of people ſembled about the king's bench priſon, in pectation of ſeeing Mr. Wilkes go from the to the parliament houſe. They demanded h at the priſon; and beginning to grow very multuous, the juſtices aſſembled; a body ſoldiers was brought, and the riot act was gun to be read: but the populace threw ſto and brick-bats while it was reading. At t inſtant, William Allen, a youth of an ami ble diſpoſition, who was only a ſpectator, unhappily ſingled out, and purſued into cow-houſe by one of the ſoldiers, who th ſhot him dead. The crowd now encreaſing, additional number of the guards was ſent f who marched thither, as did alſo a party horſe grenadiers, when the riot continuing, t ſoldiers fired; upon which five or ſix were k led on the ſpot, and about fifteen wounded.

The killing of theſe perſons, ſeveral of who were entirely innocent, and its being attend with many circumſtances that demanded pit contributed ſtill more to enflame the peopl and the proceedings at law afterwards again thoſe who had deprived them of life, ſtill add to their reſentment. They were not to be reco cited to the choice of the grand jury; they o ſcaped by the eſcape of one of the ſoldiers, whi

ey aſſerted to have been by connivance, if t by command; and alledged, that the acital of another was in conſequence of this cape. The publication of a letter of one of e ſecretaries of ſtate, recommending to the giſtrates an effectual and early uſe of the litary power; and another from the ſecretary war, thanking the ſoldiers for their alacrity the late ſervice, and promiſing them protecon, filled the people with the higheſt fury and dignation.

On the 8th of June, Mr. Wilkes was ought before the court of king's bench, here the attorney-general endeavoured to ſupt the outlawry; but lord Mansfield and the ſt of the judges were unanimouſly of opion, that the outlawry was illegal, and it was erefore reverſed. Ten days after, Mr. Wilkes ing again brought before that court, judgent was pronounced, that for the republicaon of the North Briton, No. 45, in volumes, ſhould pay a fine of 500l. and be impriſond ten calendar months; and for publiſhing e Eſſay on Woman, he ſhould likewiſe pay a ne of 500l. and be impriſoned twelve calenr months, to be computed from the expiration the term of the former impriſonment; and at afterwards he ſhould find ſecurity for his ood behaviour for ſeven years; himſelf to be ound in the ſum of 1000l. and two ſureties in ool. each.

This year was remarkable for the king of enmark's viſiting this kingdom. He landed Dover on the 12th of Auguſt, 1768, under

the title of the prince of Travendahl, and w
ſaluted by the caſtles, forts, and veſſels in the ha
bour. His retinue conſiſted of four poſt-chaiſ
and fifteen ſervants on horſeback. He had apar
ments allotted him at St. James's, and his tab
was provided at the expence of the king of Gre
Britain. His Daniſh majeſty, a few days aft
his landing, went thro' the city to the tower,
view the armory and regalia. He was entertain
by the princeſs Amelia, at Gunnerſbury-hou
and upwards of 300 of the nobility were inv
ted to the entertainment. He afterwar
went to Cambridge, where he was received b
the vice-chancellor of the univerſity, heads
colleges, and doctors in their ſcarlet robes; an
after being ſhewn all the principal buildings
the univerſity, and every thing worthy of n
tice, he invited the vice-chancellor to ſuppe
and the next morning ſet out for York, with 1
perſons in his retinue. The lord mayor and co
poration of that city prepared to entertain hi
with ſplendor; but declining all formality, a
ter viſiting the minſter, and other public buil
ings, he ſet out the next day on his return
London. In his way, he viſited Mancheſte
where he was ſeized with pleaſure and aſtoniſh
ment, on viewing the ſtupendous works of th
duke of Bridgewater's canal.

He afterwards ſet out on another tour fo
Oxford, where he was entertained by the uni
verſity, and expreſſed the higheſt ſatisfaction a
the elegance of the buildings, ſtatues, and pic
tures. He then viſited Ditchley park, Blen
heim, Woodſtock, and lord Temple's at Stow

afterwards went to Hampton court palace, d Windſor caſtle: but his journies were ſo id, and his ſtay every where ſo ſhort, that could only have a confuſed idea of what ſaw.

On the 23d of September, his Daniſh ma- y condeſcending to dine with Sir Robert dbroke, the lord-mayor, the city ſtate-barge, th the principal livery companies, in their ſpective barges, proceeded up the river to ew Palace-yard, and having conducted his aniſh majeſty on board, cauſed the ſtate- rge to take a circuit to Lambeth; and in or- der to give his majeſty a more complete view the cities of London and Weſtminſter, pro- eeded down the river as low as the ſteel-yard, d thence up to the Temple ſtairs. During e courſe of this grand proceſſion on the wa- r, his majeſty expreſſed his admiration at the reat and beautiful objects around him; and ter having landed at the Temple, was enter- ined with an elegant collation, and was con- ucted in the city ſtate-coach, attended by the word and mace, and followed by the noble- en in his retinue, the alderman and ſheriffs, a long train of carriages, to the manſion- ouſe, where a moſt ſuperb entertainment as provided; and in the evening he returned his apartments at St. James's, when the houſes all the ſtreets through which he paſſed were luminated. The king of Denmark after- ards gave a moſt ſuperb maſked ball at the aymarket, at which upwards of 2500 perſons diſtinction were preſent; and having taken

leave

leave of their majeſty's, and the royal fami
he returned to Dover, and ſet ſail in the Ma
yatcht, to viſit France.

In the beginning of the year 1769, a me
ſage was delivered from his majeſty, to acqua
the houſe of commons that the expences of
civil government having exceeded the reven
allotted by parliament, he was obliged to inc
a debt of above 500,000l. This occaſion
great debates, in which a review was taken
the ſtate of the civil liſt, and private revenu
of the crown; compariſons were alſo made b
tween the income and expences of this and fo
mer reigns. In anſwer to which it was alledge
that it would be ungenerous, by any act,
ſhew the ſmalleſt ſuſpicion of a prince, who
firſt care upon his acceſſion to the throne, w
to ſtrengthen the freedom of the ſubject,
eſtabliſhing the independency of the judge
that no innovation injurious to the conſtitutio
could be reaſonably apprehended under ſuch
prince: that his majeſty, who had given up t
the nation his private ſhare of the captures t
ken during the late war, amounting to abo
700,000l. was entitled to particular conſidera
tion in his immediate exigencies; and that th
gratitude, and even the juſtice of the kingdo
was called upon in the loudeſt manner, to com
ply readily and gracefully with his requeſt
The miniſters at the ſame time expreſſed th
greateſt readineſs to lay the accounts and pa
pers that were required, before the houſe.
was therefore reſolved, that the ſum of 513,511
ſhoul

uld be granted to pay the arrears and debts
e to the civil liſt, to the 5th of January, 1769.
To return to Mr. Wilkes. That gentleman
s, in the beginning of this year, elected an
lderman for the city of London; but he was
n after expelled the houſe of commons, and a
w writ was iſſued for Middleſex. However,
the 14th of February, at a numerous meet-
g of the freeholders of the county of Mid-
ſex, at the Mile-end aſſembly-room, it was
nanimouſly reſolved to confirm their former
oice, by re-electing Mr. Wilkes their repre-
ntative in parliament. Accordingly he was
elected by the unanimous voice of above
oo of the moſt reſpectable freeholders; who,
withſtanding it proved a very wet day, at-
nded at Brentford at their own expence; and
is ſaid, that this re-election did not coſt Mr.
ilkes a ſingle ſhilling. But the very next
y, the houſe of commons declared Mr.
ilkes incapable of being a member.

Three days after, at a meeting of Mr. Wilkes's
ends, among whom were many members of
e houſe of commons, who aſſembled at the
ndon tavern, a ſubſcription was ſet on foot
ſupport the cauſe; when the ſum of 3340l.
s immediately ſubſcribed, and a committee
pointed to carry the ſubſcription throughout
e kingdom. It being now reſolved to ſup-
rt Mr. Wilkes's election, that gentleman ap-
ared again as a candidate for Middleſex, in
njunction with Mr. Luttrell, Mr. Roache,
d ſerjeant Whitaker, when Mr. Wilkes again
tained a prodigious majority; and the poll

was no ſooner over, than a number of ho
men, with colours flying, and muſic play
attended by ſeveral thouſand people, went th
St. James's ſtreet, the Strand, and over L
don bridge, to the king's bench, to congra
late Mr. Wilkes on his ſucceſs. But a few d
after, Mr. Wilkes's election was again decla
null and void; and, after long debates in
houſe of commons, Henry Lawes Luttrell, E
was declared duly elected for Middleſex. A
merous body of freeholders for that coun
now met at the aſſembly-room at Mile-end,
conſider of proper meaſures to be purſued,
maintaining the freedom of elections, and ſ
porting their rights and privileges; and a
days after, the petition of that county was p
ſented to the king at St. James's, by ſerje
Glyn, John Sawbridge, Eſq; James Townſhe
Eſq; Doctor Wilſon, George Bellas, Fran
Aſcough, Eſq; and William Ellis, Eſq; ſign
by 1565 freeholders, who were ſuppoſed to
poſſeſſed of above two thirds of the property
the county. They were conducted to the ro
preſence by the maſter of the ceremonies, a
the petition was graciouſly received by
majeſty.

Soon after, at a meeting of the ſociety of
bill of rights, an account of Mr. Wilkes's de
was delivered in, which amounted to 17,000
7000 l. of which had already been compoun
ed. A circular letter which Mr. Wilkes h
written on his own caſe, was then ordered to
ſent to all the cities and borough towns in En
land, to raiſe money for compromiſing
ceb

ebts; and many of his creditors accepted of compoſition.

On the 11th of November came on the long xpected cauſe in the court of common pleas, efore lord chief juſtice Wilmot, between lord Halifax and John Wilkes, Eſq; relative to the izing of his papers, and the impriſonment of is perſon. The damages were laid for 20,000 l. ut the jury gave the plantiff only 4000 l. with ill coſts of ſuit; which being much leſs than Mr. Wilkes's friends expected, was ſo little o the ſatisfaction of the populace, that the ury, for fear of being inſulted, were obliged o withdraw privately.

Thus were general warrants, iſſued by ſecre-aries of ſtate, for the ſeizing of perſons and heir papers, not only found to be illegal, but hoſe high officers were fined for making uſe of hem. Yet the practice of iſſuing them had ot ceaſed at the reformation, and few years ad paſſed even from that period, in which li-erty began to flouriſh, wherein ſome perſons, articularly authors and printers, were not ized and impriſoned at the meſſengers houſes, n general warrants. Their being now abo-ſhed, was a ſingular advantage gained to the auſe of liberty, by the reſolution and perſe-erance of Mr. Wilkes, who, in this inſtance, erformed a glorious ſervice for his country.

Mean while the general diſcontent, excited y the proceedings of parliament on the Mid-leſex election, ſpread an alarm through the emoteſt counties; and the body of freehold-rs in general, throughout the kingdom, ſeem-

ed to think themſelves wounded in the moſt vi
tal part. Petitions were therefore ſet on foo
in many places for the redreſs of grievances
the removal of bad miniſters, and for the ba
niſhment from the royal preſence, all thoſ
evil counſellors who, the petitioners aſſerted
had endeavoured to alienate the affections o
the ſubjects from their ſovereign, and to de
prive them of their deareſt and moſt eſſentia
rights. The petition of the city of Londo
ſucceeded that of the county of Middleſex
but there were ſome who queſtioned the legalit
of a petition to the crown againſt a deciſion o
the houſe of commons, in an affair relating t
an election; and did not ſee, even ſuppoſing
the complaint legal, how it was in the powe
of the crown to give redreſs. Some of the pe
titions were principally confined to the violated
right of election; others were more diffuſe
and others prayed in expreſs terms, for a diſ
ſolution of parliament.

That aſſembly, immediately upon its being
opened, began with inquiring into the diſcon
tents which prevailed in every part of his ma
jeſty's dominions, and their debates were car
ried on with the moſt extraordinary warmth
and acrimony of expreſſion. A few days after
the opening of the ſeſſion, lord Camden re
ſigned the ſeals; the marquis of Granby all
his places, except the regiment of blues; the
duke of Beaufort, his poſt of maſter of the
horſe to the queen; the duke of Mancheſter,
and the earl of Coventry, that of lords of the
bed chamber; the earl of Huntingdon that of
groom

room of the ſtole; and Mr. James Grenville, is office of one of the vice-treaſurers of Ireland. Mr. Charles Yorke was, with much difficulty, revailed on by his majeſty to accept the ſeals, ut died three days after. On the 22d of anuary, 1770, Sir John Cuſt reſigning his of-ce of ſpeaker of the houſe of commons, Sir letcher Norton ſucceeded in his room; and efore the end of the month, the nation was rprized by the duke of Grafton's reſigning is office of firſt lord of the treaſury; and the rd North, chancellor of the exchequer, ſuc-eeded him.

As the deciſion of the Middleſex election ap-eared a meaſure more dangerous to the con-itution than any that had been adopted for any years, it became, during this ſeſſion, e principal ſubject of debate in both houſes. the mean while, the animoſity both within ors and without, was increaſed by an addreſs, monſtrance and petition, to the king, of the very and corporation of the city of London, common hall aſſembled, praying for the ſolution of parliament, and the removal of il miniſters. This was a piece as remarkable the freedom and boldneſs of the ſentiments contained, as for the extraordinary terms, which they were expreſſed. Among other ſſages in this remonſtrance, it was aſſerted, t the only judge removable at the pleaſure the crown, had been diſmiſſed from his high ice, for defending in parliament, the laws d the conſtitution: that under the ſame ſe-t and malign influence, which through each

ſucceſſive adminiſtration, had defeated ever good, and ſuggeſted every bad intention, th majority of the houſe of commons had deprive the people of their deareſt rights. It even wen ſo far as to aſſert, contrary to every ſentimen of juſtice, that the deciſion of the Middleſe election was a deed more ruinous in its con ſequences, than the levying of ſhip-mone without an act of parliament, by Charles I. o the diſpenſing power aſſumed by James II. an that the preſent houſe of commons do not re preſent the people. This remonſtrance was de livered by Mr. Beckford, the lord mayor, wh was attended by the ſheriffs, and other city o ficers in their formalities, together with a fe of the aldermen, and a great body of the com mon council; the cavalcade of coaches bein attended by a prodigious concourſe of peop to St. James's, with the loudeſt ſhouts of ap probation. His majeſty, on receiving this re monſtrance, appeared diſpleaſed, and ſaid, tha it could not but be conſidered as diſreſpectfu to himſelf, injurious to the parliament, and i reconcileable to the principles of the conſtitu tion. The next day a motion was made fo an addreſs, that a copy of the remonſtranc and his majeſty's anſwer, ſhould be laid befo the houſe. The debate was long and violen Mr. Beckford avowed the part he had take in the remonſtrance, which he not only juſt fied, but ſeemed to glory in. He ſaid, it w he who put the queſtion in the court of com mon council and common hall: he was th great criminal, and ſtood forth from the reſt

e parliament was charged with corruption; e remonſtrance ſaid ſo; the fact was now to proved, and he was ready to abide the iſſue. e was ſeconded by the ſheriffs and one of the y members, who juſtified the remonſtrance, d acknowledging the ſhare they had in it, d, that though they were the perſons moſt mediately intereſted in any cenſure that ght be paſſed upon it, they did not want to elter themſelves in concealment, and were leſs ſatisfied with regard to the juſtice, than e expediency of the meaſure. The right of itioning was then aſſerted and proved; and was aſked, whether all proſecutions at law, the exerciſe of this privilege, is not exeſsly prohibited in that palladium of public erty, the bill of rights.

After long debates, a motion was made for an dreſs to his majeſty, and another for the concurnce of the houſe of lords, to the addreſs. Theſe otions met with great oppoſition; but were length carried by a prodigious majority; and e addreſs having received the concurrence of e lords at a conference with them, it was intly preſented. This addreſs expreſſed great dignation at the contents of the remonſtrance, hich was charged with being expreſſed in rms contrary to the grateful and affectionate ſpect due to his majeſty; with aſperſing d calumniating one of the branches of the leſſlature, and expreſsly denying the legality of e preſent parliament. The preſenting of peions to the throne, was aſſerted to have been all times an undoubted right; the free en- joyment

joyment of which was reſtored at the revolution and continued ever ſince; and it was with the deepeſt concern that they now ſaw the exercise of ſo important and invaluable a right, ſo groſsly perverted, as to be applied, not to the purpoſe of preſerving, but of overturning the conſtitution; and of propagating doctrines which, if generally adopted, muſt be fatal to the peace of the kingdom, and muſt tend to the ſubverſion of all lawful authority.

In the midſt of this ſeaſon of heat and acrimonious debate, a bill of great importance was brought into the houſe, and paſſed into a law. This was entitled, an act for regulating the proceedings of the houſe of commons, on controverted elections, and is generally known by the name of the Grenville bill, from the late Mr. George Grenville, who brought it into the houſe. To prevent the ſuffrages of the people being wantonly ſported with, and the right of chuſing their repreſentatives, being violated without a poſſibility of redreſs, it was enacted, that upon a petition being preſented and a day appointed to hear the merits; and for the petitioners, the witneſſes and counſel to attend, the houſe on that day is to be counted and if an hundred members are not preſent it is to adjourn till ſo many are aſſembled; at which time, the names of the members of the houſe are to be put into ſix boxes, or glaſſes to be drawn alternately, and read by the ſpeaker, till forty-nine are drawn; the ſitting member and petitioners may alſo nominate one each. Liſts of the forty-nine are then to be given

ſitting member, the petitioners, their coun-
and agents; who with the clerk are to with-
w, and to ſtrike off one alternately, begin-
g on the part of the petitioners, till the num-
be reduced to thirteen; who, with the two
minees, are to be ſworn a ſelect committee,
determine the matter in diſpute. This ſe-
t committee is empowered to ſend for per-
s, papers, and records, to examine witneſ-
, and to determine finally; and the houſe
thereupon, to confirm or alter the return, or
e a new writ for a new election.

Amidſt theſe popular commotions, the na-
n was alarmed with the apprehenſions of a
r; and ſeveral members in both houſes point-
out the appearances of danger. In parti-
lar, the earl of Chatham and the duke of
chmond, gave their opinion of the probabi-
y of a ſpeedy rupture with our natural ene-
ies; the former appearing convinced, that a
eat blow either was or would ſpeedily be gi-
n by them. A dreadful fire which, at this
itical time, broke out in the dock-yard at
rtſmouth, and conſumed a vaſt quantity of
val ſtores, excited an univerſal alarm, and
e people fancied that this proceeded from
e deep-laid deſigns of our inſidious and inve-
rate enemy, unreſtrained either by the laws
honour, or of nations. The loſs by this fire
mounted to about 150,000 l. which was much
s than was at firſt imagined. The ſtores
onſumed were ſoon replaced from the other
ocks; and the buildings deſtroyed were re-
uilt with the greateſt diſpatch. The governor

of Buenos Ayres had obliged the ſmall for ſtationed at the Faulkland's Iſlands, to lea them and return to England. Preparatio were therefore made for war, and preſs wa rants were ſoon after iſſued for manning ſixte ſail of the line. At the ſame time, ſatisfa tion was demanded of the king of Spain f this inſult; but at length that prince diſavow the proceedings of the governor of Buen Ayres, and conſented to our poſſeſſing Po Egmont in the Faulkland Iſlands, on whic ſome men were immediately ſent thither.

The apprehenſions of a rupture did no however, put a ſtop to our domeſtic inqui tudes. A few days after the riſing of parli ment, another addreſs, remonſtrance, and p tition, was preſented by the city of London in which, after profeſſions of the greateſt lo alty and affection, they deplored the ſevere ce ſure caſt upon them by the anſwer to their fo mer remonſtrance; execrated the malignant an pernicious advice which ſuggeſted it; renewe their application in the ſtrongeſt terms, for th diſſolution of the preſent, and the calling of new parliament; expatiated on the ſecret ma chinations, and inſidious attempts of evil coun ſellors; and inſiſted ſtrongly on the indiſpenſ ble right of the ſubject, of being repreſente by a full, free, and unmutilated parliament His majeſty ſaid, that he could give them n other anſwer than he had done before. O which Mr. Beckford, who was ſtill lord mayor with a boldneſs and freedom, peculiar to him ſelf, made an immediate and ſpirited reply which

ich he concluded in the following words. That whoever had already dared, or ſhould hereafter endeavour, by falſe inſinuations and ſuggeſtions, to alienate his majeſty's affections from his loyal ſubjects in general, and the city of London in particular, and to withdraw his confidence and regard from his people, was an enemy to his majeſty's perſon and family, and a betrayer of our happy conſtitution, as it was eſtabliſhed at the glorious and neceſſary revolution." This ech was highly applauded by the citizens, d both they and the courtiers concurred in miring the manner in which he delivered mſelf.

The fate of this and the former remonſtran-s, did not prevent one from the county of rry, and a petition from the city of Weſt-inſter; nor did the death of Mr. Beckford, event another from the city of London, hich was preſented on the 21ſt of November, d was the third preſented by this city within e courſe of the year 1770.

In the beginning of the year 1771, the ouſe of commons was employed in a very ſin-ular circumſtance. The publiſhers of news-apers had, for ſome time, inſerted ſpeeches f the members of parliament, which were utilated, miſrepreſented, and, in many eſſen-ial parts, not genuine: but had they been the rueſt repreſentation of the ſentiments and ex-reſſions of the ſpeaker, ſuch publications were ontrary to a ſtanding order of the houſe of ommons. A complaint was therefore made againſt

againſt two publiſhers, who were accordin ordered to attend; and they not complyi other notices were ſerved; and as the meſſ ger had not ſeen them, but had left the or for their attendance with their ſervants, a fi order was iſſued, and the leaving it at th houſes was to be deemed a ſufficient noti The final order to the printers being equa unſucceſsful, it was carried, that they ſhou be taken into the cuſtody of the ſerjeant arms, for contempt of the orders of the hou But he being unable to meet with them, a being laughed at by their ſervants, the hou procured a royal proclamation, which was ſued in the Gazettee; and a reward of 50 was offered to take each of the publiſhers.

As if the original affair had not been cap ble of affording ſufficient trouble, the gentl men who introduced it now found out ſix oth printers, or publiſhers, who were equall guilty with the two firſt; and after long d bates, the ſix printers were finally ordered t attend the houſe. Of theſe, ſome were repr manded, one was in the cuſtody of the lor for a ſimilar miſdemeanor, and one did not at tend, who was ordered to be taken into th cuſtody of the ſerjeant at arms for contempt A few days after, Wheble, one of the perſon mentioned in the proclamation, was appre hended and carried before alderman Wilkes a Guildhall, who diſcharged him, and even bound him over to proſecute the man who took him for an aſſault and falſe impriſonment. Thompſon, the other of theſe printers, was appre-

rehended in the ſame manner, and diſ-
rged by alderman Oliver. The perſons who
rehended them, were of their own buſineſs,
probably under their direction, and there-
obtained certificates from the magiſtrates
entitle them to receive the money at the
ſury; which it was, however, thought pro-
not to pay.

Miller, the printer of the London Evening
, who had not obeyed the laſt order, was
rehended in his own houſe, by a meſſenger
the houſe of commons; upon which he ſent
mediately for a conſtable; and the lord
yor being ill of the gout, they were carried
ore him to the Manſion-houſe, where the
ermen Wilkes and Oliver then were. The
uty-ſerjeant at arms alſo attended, and de-
nded, in the name of the ſpeaker, that both
meſſenger and the printer ſhould be deli-
ed up to him. This the lord mayor refuſed;
aſked for what crime, and by whoſe au-
nity, the meſſenger had arreſted the printer.
his anſwering, that he had done it by a war-
t from the ſpeaker; he was aſked, if it had
n backed by a city magiſtrate; which be-
anſwered in the negative, the warrant
demanded, and the printer's counſel having
atiated on its invalidity, he was diſcharged.
ller then accuſ d the meſſenger of an aſſault
falſe impriſonment; who being ordered to
bail, refuſed, till ſeeing theſe magiſtrates
a warrant for his commitment to priſon, he
ught fit to comply.

The

The houſe of commons was ſtruck with
dignation at theſe proceedings; and moſt
the gentlemen in the minority, joined in
ſerting the privileges of the houſe; but
ſerved, that theſe were not proper times to
gage the honour of the houſe in a diſpute
the city of London. The lord mayor was
dered to attend the houſe the next day, w
that magiſtrate juſtified his conduct by his
of office, which obliged him to preſerve
franchiſes of the city; their charters exem
ing the citizens from any proceſs at law be
ſerved, but by their own officers. It was
moved and carried, that the lord mayor's cl
ſhould attend with the book of minutes;
he being brought to the houſe, was obliged
eraſe the cognizance out of the book; an
reſolution was paſſed, that there ſhould be
farther proceedings at law. The lord may
who had been ſummoned to attend, at len
appeared in his place, when he produced
charter and copies of the oath adminiſtered
the city magiſtrates; and alledged, that
could not have acted otherwiſe than he d
without having violated his oath and his du
that he had acted in defence of the laws of
country, which were manifeſtly invaded, a
that he ſhould always glory in having done
To this it was anſwered, that the privile
and practiſe of parliament had at all times b
invariably the ſame: that the only queſti
now was an exemption claimed by the city
London, through a charter derived from
crown: that the crown could convey no pow
throu

ough that charter, which were not inherent itſelf; and that it had no power over the ivileges of that houſe. That their privileges re a check upon the other branches of the giſlature; that conſequently their cauſe was e cauſe of liberty, and of the people at rge; and if the powers of the commons re weakened, the ſecurity of liberty would e equally ſo. It was therefore moved, that e diſcharging of Miller from the cuſtody of e meſſenger, was a breach of privilege, as s alſo the apprehending of the meſſenger of e houſe for executing their warrant, under etence of an aſſault; and that it was likeiſe a breach of privilege to hold the meſſenger bail for ſuch pretended aſſault.

They then proceeded againſt Mr. Oliver, ho was alſo a member, and who, as well as e lord mayor, had been refuſed counſel; d Mr. Oliver anſwering, that he owned and ored in the fact laid to his charge, it was oved, that he ſhould be ſent to the Tower. reat heats aroſe upon this queſtion, and the wereſt cenſures were thrown out, while above irty gentlemen quitted the houſe in a body. veral attempts were made to bring Mr. liver to ſubmiſſion, but he continued inflexie; and the queſtion for his being ſent to the ower was carried.

Two days after Mr. Oliver was committed the Tower, the lord mayor attended at the ouſe to receive his ſentence; the croud was rodigious, and great irregularities were comitted; while the ſheriff, attended by the

Weſtminſter juſtices and an army of conſtabl
were inſufficient to preſerve order. It w
moved, that in conſideration of the lord ma
or's ill ſtate of health, he ſhould be taken in
the cuſtody of the ſerjeant at arms; but
refuſed all favour, and was therefore order
to be committed to the Tower. The popula
took his horſes from the coach and drew it
Temple Bar; when having conceived ſo
ſuſpicion of the deputy-ſerjeant at arms, w
attended him, they ſhut the gate; but at t
deſire of the lord mayor, proceeded to t
Manſion-houſe, from whence his lordſhip afte
wards went to the Tower. His majeſty havi
at length adjourned the parliament on the z
of July, the aldermen in their ſcarlet gown
with the common-council, proceeded to th
Tower, to conduct the lord mayor and alde
man Oliver to the Manſion-houſe in the ſtat
coach. There were fifty three carriages in th
train; and the artillery-company in their un
forms, graced the proceſſion. The lord mayo
and Mr. Oliver no ſooner appeared at th
Tower-gate, than they were ſaluted by twenty
one pieces of cannon belonging to the artiller
company, and were received by the peopl
with the loudeſt acclamations, which were con
tinued all the way to the Manſion-houſe. A
night the city was grandly illuminated, and
the licentious populace broke the windows o
ſuch houſes as had not lights. Soon after, Mr
Wilkes and Mr. Bull were choſen ſheriffs fo
the city of London and county of Middleſex.

Theſe

These proceedings exaſperated, in the high-
degree, great part of the citizens of London
inſt the parliament; and nothing was left
done to ſhew their reſentment. A commit-
was even appointed to carry on a proſecu-
n againſt the ſpeaker of the houſe of com-
ons, for the commitment of the magiſtrates;
d the moſt eminent counſel were conſulted
on that occaſion: but it was found, that no
tion could be brought on that ſubject. Re-
urſe was therefore again had to the hopeleſs
ort of another addreſs, remonſtrance, and
tition to the throne; in which, after the o-
er complaints, the impriſonment of the magi-
ates, and the eraſing a judicial record, in order
ſtop the courſe of juſtice, were not forgot-
n. His majeſty, in his anſwer, declared his
adineſs to redreſs any real grievances, and
at the city of London would always find him
ſpoſed to liſten to any of their well founded
mplaints; but expreſſed his concern to ſee a
rt of his ſubjects ſtill ſo far miſled and de-
ded, as to renew in ſuch reprehenſible terms,
requeſt with which he had repeatedly declared
e could not comply.

On the 6th of February 1772, a petition
as preſented to the houſe of commons from
rtain clergymen of the church of England,
nd ſeveral members of the two profeſſions of
w and phyſic, praying for relief from the
bſcription to the Thirty-nine Articles of
aith, repreſenting, that it is one of the great
rinciples of the Proteſtant religion, that every
ing neceſſary to ſalvation is contained in the

Holy Scriptures: that they have an inher
right from God himſelf to make uſe of th
private judgment in the interpretation
them; and though theſe were the origi
principles of the church of England, u
which the reformation from popery was fou
ed, ſhe had deviated from them, in oblig
her ſons to ſubſcribe confeſſions of faith
doctrine drawn up by fallible men; and
thus deprived them of their invaluable rig
and privileges, diſcouraged enquiries into
real ſenſe of the ſacred writings, to
great hindrance of the ſpreading of true re
gion. The two profeſſions of civil law
phyſic complained of the hardſhips they ſuff
ed, particularly at one of the univerſiti
where they were obliged, at their matricu
tion, to ſubſcribe their unfeigned aſſent t
variety of theological propoſitions, in order
enable them to attain academical degrees, th
they had neither the means nor the leiſure
examine into the propriety or nature of ſu
propoſitions; and they lamented the misfortu
of their ſons, who, at an age before the habit
reflection can be formed, or their judgme
matured, may be irrecoverably bound down
points of the higheſt conſequence, to the op
nions and tenets of ages leſs informed than the
own. This motion was however rejected.

A motion was ſoon after made, for leave
bring in a bill, to quiet the poſſeſſions of th
ſubject againſt dormant claims of the churc
Many arguments were, upon this occaſio
brought to ſhew, that a limitation of this n
tur

ure, was as neceſſary with reſpect to the hurch, as it had been in regard to the crown; nd inſtances were pointed out, of the heavy rievances that attended the revival of theſe ormant and obſolete claims; and one in parıcular, of a gentleman then preſent, whoſe amily loſt 120,000 l. by a biſhop's reviving claim of this nature, though they had been n quiet poſſeſſion of the eſtate in queſtion, aove a hundred years. This motion was oppoſed by the whole force of adminiſtration, and was not even allowed a reading.

In the courſe of the debates upon the petiion from ſome of the clergy, for relief in the ffair of ſubſcription, ſeveral favourable ſenıments were thrown out with reſpect to the iſſenting miniſters, and ſchool-maſters, and he hardſhips they ſuffered in being obliged, nder heavy penalties, to ſubſcribe the articles f a church to which they did not belong, and rom which they ſought neither promotion nor molument. This favourable diſpoſition in ne part of the legiſlature naturally occaſioned meeting of ſome of the miniſters in London, n order to prefer a bill, to prevent their being bliged to ſubſcribe thoſe articles.

The bringing in of this bill gave a great larm to the high-church gentlemen, who ſeeng the former petition, and the attempt upon he church nullum tempus claim, immediately cceeded by another attack upon the 39 artiles, began to imagine, that a deſign was ormed againſt the eſtabliſhed religion; and ccordingly oppoſed it with great warmth, but

were ſurprized to find a conſiderable part o adminiſtration, and almoſt the whole of oppo ſition, for once join in opinion; and both ap peared to be ſanguine in the cauſe of religiou liberty, and for extending the benefits of tole ration. The motion was accordingly carrie without a deviſion; and the number that ap peared againſt it, upon the ſecond and thir reading, were ſo ſmall, as ſcarcely to merit ob ſervation. It therefore paſſed through the hou of commons, but was afterwards thrown out b a great majority in the houſe of lords.

An event which took place before the meet ing of parliament, was productive of a ver extraordinary bill. This event was the mar riage of his royal highneſs the duke of Cum berland with Mrs. Horton, a widow lady, an daughter to lord Irnham. The marriage o his royal highneſs the duke of Glouceſter, wit the counteſs dowager of Waldegrave, was no then acknowledged, but is ſuppoſed to hav been known at court, and to have contribute to the producing of the royal marriage ac This took its riſe from a meſſage preſented t both houſes, importing, that his majeſty be ing deſirous, from paternal affection to his ow family, and anxious concern for the future wel fare of his people, and the honour and dignit of his crown, that the right of approving o all marriages in the royal family, which ha ever belonged to the kings of England, ma be made effectual; and ſome new proviſion be made to guard the deſcendants of his la majeſty, other than the iſſue of princeſſes wh

e married, or may hereafter marry into fo-
n families, from marrying without having
obtained the approbation of his majeſty,
heirs or ſucceſſors. In conſequence of this
ſage, a bill was brought into the houſe of
ds, to render all the deſcendants of the late
g, except thoſe excepted in the meſſage, in-
able of contracting marriage, without the
vious conſent of the king, or his ſucceſſors
the throne, ſignified under the great ſeal.
s, however, granted, that ſuch deſcendants,
ve 25 years of age, upon giving the privy-
ncil twelve months previous notice, might,
er the expiration of that term, enter into
rriage without the royal conſent, unleſs both
uſes of parliament ſhould, within that time,
preſsly declare their diſapprobation of it;
d all who ſhould be concerned in the cele-
ation of ſuch marriage as is here prohibited,
ere to incur all the pains and penalties of the
tute of premunire.

This bill was oppoſed with extraordinary vi-
ur in both houſes. One of the principal
endments propoſed was, that the power of
e crown ſhould, in this caſe, be reſtrained
the children and grand-children of the reign-
g king, and the preſumptive heir to the
own; another was, that the reſtrictive limi-
ation of age ſhould be placed at 21, inſtead
f 25 years of age. But theſe and every other
ueſtion were over-ruled by a majority of a-
ove two to one; and at the third reading, the
ill was carried without any amendments, by a
till greater majority.

In

In the houſe of commons, the numbers both ſides were more nearly on an equal and every inch of ground was diſputed; at length it paſſed through that houſe a with ſome trifling alterations, that neit changed its nature nor ſubſtance; and o made it neceſſary to ſend it back to the lor where they were agreed to without difficulty.

On the 8th of February this year 1772, royal highneſs the princeſs dowager of Wa departed this life. The night before, the ki on leaving her, obſerved nothing particul except her embracing him with greater warm and affection than uſual; he then retired in an anti-chamber with the phyſician, who to him, that her highneſs would not out-live t morning; on which his majeſty determined ſtay there all night. She gave no ſigns death, till a few minutes before ſhe expire when ſhe laid her hand upon her heart, a went off without a groan, in the 52d year her age. His majeſty being informed of thi came in, kiſſed her hand, burſt into tears, an ſoon after retired to St. James's. This princ was long admired and beloved for her man amiable qualities; and was a moſt tender an affectionate wife to the prince of Wales; bu the latter part of her life was embittered wit the moſt unjuſt and cruel reflections caſt upo her by one of the leaders of the party that op poſed the court. She was married at St James's on the 27th of April 1736, to Frede rick, late prince of Wales, by whom ſhe ha the following children. Auguſta, born July

31ſt,

ıſt, 1737, O. S. married to the hereditary rince of Brunſwick. George, his preſent ajeſty, born on the 24th of May 1738, O. . Edward, duke of York, born on the 14th f March 1739, but died at Monaco, in Italy, n the 7th of September 1767. Elizabeth, orn on the 30th of December 1740, who died n the 4th of September 1759. William, uke of Glouceſter, born on the 14th of No-ember 1743. Henry, duke of Cumberland, orn on the 27th of October 1745, and mar-ied in October 1771 to Mrs. Horton, widow, aughter to lord Irnham, and ſiſter to colonel uttrell. Louiſa, born on the 8th of March 748, who is alſo dead. Frederick, born on he 13th of May 1750, who died on the 29th f December 1765, and Caroline, born on he 11th of July 1751, after her father's death, nd married on the 1ſt of October 1766, to Chriſtian VII. king of Denmark.

It is worthy of remark, that this year was paſſed an act, by which the ancient barbarous practice of preſſing the priſoner who refuſed to plead on his trial, by a ſtone laid upon his breaſt till he expired, was repealed; and the more humane method of finding the priſoner guilty of the crime for which he is arraigned, ſubſtituted, on his refuſing to plead, in the room of preſſing.

Notwithſtanding the fate of the diſſenters bill, againſt ſubſcribing to the 39 articles juſt mentioned, another upon ſimilar principles was, with ſome additions, brought into the houſe of commons in the beginning of the

year

year 1773; but it met with the ſame fate that of the preceding year, it being carr through all its ſtages in the one houſe, b great majority, and rejected chiefly by the inf ence of the biſhops, in the other. The o remarkable circumſtance was its being oppo by ſeveral congregations of Methodiſts, w petitioned againſt it, and who having no o jection to ſubſcribing the 39 articles, ende voured to prevent thoſe who had, from rece ing relief: an inſtance of malevolence, fr which they could receive no advantage wheth the bill paſſed or not.

A motion was likewiſe made for a committ of the whole houſe to conſider of the ſu ſcription to the 39 articles required of perſo in the univerſities. The mode of this petitio was ſomewhat different from that propoſed t laſt year. But though the motion was we ſupported, and produced a very conſiderab debate, it was rejected by a great majority.

It is neceſſary now to return to the affairs America. In purſuance of long and warm d bates in parliament, during the ſeſſion of 177 on the meaſures neceſſary to be taken to ſett the affairs of the Eaſt India company, amon other regulations, they were allowed to expo tea to America. This produced, in the ye 1774, a moſt violent ferment throughout th continent. The people of Boſton oppoſed t landing of the tea, and inſiſted upon its bein returned back to England; but this being re fuſed, a number of men, diſguiſed like Indi ans, boarded the veſſel in which the tea wa

ſtowed

wed; broke open the chests, and committed contents to the sea. This was the fate of first of those ships employed by the com-ny, that reached her destined port. The o-r governors wisely agreed to suffer the tea be carried back from whence it came: for persons to whom it was consigned refused receive it; and as no one had ordered it, no was obliged to hazard his own personal ety in taking upon himself to be the owner it. In several of the provinces, this tea s termed the Fetters which had been forged the people by Great Britain; and at a pub-meeting of the inhabitants of Philadelphia, was resolved, that the disposal of their own operty is the inherent right of freemen: t there can be no property in that which other can, of right, take from them, with-t their consent: that the claim of parlia-nt to tax America, is, in other words, a im of right to levy contributions on them pleasure: that the duty imposed by parlia-nt upon tea landed in America, is a tax on Americans, or levying contributions upon m, without their consent; and that the re-ution entered into by the East India com-ny, to send out their tea to America, sub-t to duties on its being landed there, was open attempt to enforce this ministerial n, and a violent attack upon the liberties of nerica.

Yet it seems evident, that the zeal of the ople in the cause of liberty, carried them too , in wantonly committing to the waves a valuable

valuable commodity, the property of anoth
mercantile body of their fellow ſubjects, wh
all they had to do, in order to defeat every i
tention of government, in laying taxes up
them without their conſent, would have be
anſwered by their ſuffering it to be landed, a
their refuſing to buy or to uſe it; but wh
the minds of men are greatly agitated, it
impoſſible to prevent their running into viole
extremes. This was, however, conſidered
the court of England, as ſuch an audacious i
ſult on the government, that his majeſty ſent
meſſage to the houſe of commons, deſiri
them to enable him to take ſuch meaſures
would be moſt likely to put an immediate ſt
to the preſent diſorders, and ſecure the depe
dance of the colonies upon the crown and pa
liament of Great-Britain.

Soon after, lord North preſented to the hou
a bill for the immediate removal of the office
of the cuſtoms from the town of Boſton,
the province of Maſſachuſet's bay; and for di
continuing the landing and diſcharging t
lading and ſhipping of goods and merchandi
in that port, till his majeſty was ſatisfied th
no interruption would be made to the colle
tion of the duties, and till full ſatisfactio
ſhould be made to the Eaſt-India compan
for the tea which had been deſtroyed. Th
bill for ſhutting up the port and harbour
Boſton, having paſſed the houſe, lord Nort
preſented a bill for regulating the governme
of the province of Maſſachuſet's bay, whic
occaſioned a very warm debate, particular
wit

with respect to a part of the bill, which proposed, that offenders should be removed for trial to other colonies; or if government thought that justice could not be had there, they should be brought to Great Britain. In answer to which it was maintained, that the bringing delinquents from the province of Massachuset's bay, to be tried at a tribunal in this kingdom, for crimes supposed to be committed there, was totally contrary to the spirit of our constitution. A man charged with a crime, is, by the laws of England, usually tried in the county in which he is said to have commmitted the offence, that the circumstances of his crime may be more clearly examined, and that the knowledge which the jurors thereby receive of his general character, and of the credibility of the witnesses, might assist them in pronouncing, with a greater degree of certainty, upon his innocence, or guilt. That as the constitution has secured this mode of trial to every subject in England, it was asked, under what colour of justice he could be deprived of it by going to America? Is his life, his fortune, his happiness, or his character, less estimable, in the eye of the law, there than here? or, are we to mete out different portions of justice to British subjects, which are to lessen in degree, in proportion to their distance from the capital. If an American has violated the laws by a crime committed there, let him be tried there for the offence; but let him not be torn above 3000 miles, from his family, his friends, his business, and his connections; from every assist-

ance, countenance, comfort, and counſel, n
ceſſary to ſupport a man under ſuch trying a
unhappy circumſtances, to be tried by a ju
who are not, in reality, his peers, who a
probably prejudiced, and who may perha
think themſelves, in ſome degree, intereſted
gainſt him. It was alſo urged, that the temp
of the people of America was well known; th
they would not be driven, but might eaſily
led; that they were tenacious of their liberti
would not be dragooned out of them, a
ſcorned to be ſlaves. The friends of Americ
then propoſed to remove the chief bone of co
tention which had divided the colonies fro
the mother country, by taking off the duti
on tea; which produced a warm debate, thoug
it paſſed in the negative.

On the 2d of June the harbour of Boſto
was ſhut up againſt all veſſels bound to Ame
rica; and ſome days after, none were allowe
to depart thence. About the 2d of Septem
ber, which was the time for the annual muſte
of the militia of the Maſſachuſet's province
general Gage thought proper to demand o
colonel Brattle, the provincial ammunition an
ſtores under his care, which were delivered u
to him; and at the ſame time, he ſent tw
companies of the ſoldiers up the river by night
who ſeized a large magazine of powder, a par
of which was private property. Soon after
the general ordered four 24 pounders, and eigh
9 pounders, to be taken from Caſtle William
and placed againſt the fortifications of Boſton;
he alſo cauſed trenches to be dug round the
town

own, and Boſton-neck, the only avenue by and into the town, to be fortified, and a regiment placed there for its ſecurity. But, on his applying to the workmen in Boſton and New York, to aſſiſt in completing thoſe fortifications, none of them could be found to aſſiſt in arming works which would, probably, be employed in ſpilling the blood of their fellow-ſubjects.

We ſhall only add, that at an aſſembly of delegates from every town in the county of Suffolk, of which Boſton is the capital, ſeveral reſolutions were taken againſt theſe proceedings; and their deputies were inſtructed to exert themſelves, to obtain a renunciation on the part of Great-Britain, of all the powers of internal legiſlation, of quartering troops in the colonies, and extending the powers of admiralty courts, beyond their original inſtitution in England; and, on theſe conceſſions being made, they acknowledged that it was but reaſonable that they ſhould ſettle an annual revenue on his majeſty, his heirs and ſucceſſors, and ſatisfy all damages done to the Eaſt-India company.

This was the ſituation of the affairs of Boſton, at the time of the diſſolution of parliament; and all the other provinces had united in the ſame cauſe. It is remarkable, that the Americans are ſtigmatized with the name of rebels, not for throwing off their allegiance to the king, but their not thinking themſelves ſubject to the lords and commons of Great-Britain, who cannot tax them, becauſe they are not their repreſentatives; nor can the king alone

lay taxes upon them, without putting himſelf in the place of the Stuarts, who, by their illegal impoſitions levied on the people, endeavoured to rule without a parliament.

It will be neceſſary, before we conclude, juſt to mention the act for ſettling the government of Quebec, in North America, by which the Romiſh clergy are to have the free exerciſe of their religion, but ſubject to the king's ſupremacy, and to enjoy and receive their accuſtomed dues and rights, from perſons profeſſing the Romiſh religion; with a proviſo, that his majeſty ſhall not be diſabled from making ſuch proviſion for the ſupport and maintenance of a proteſtant clergy, as he ſhall think fit: that all controverſies relative to property and civil rights, are to be determined by the laws of Canada now in being, or ſuch as may be hereafter enacted by the governor, lieutenant-governor, and legiſlative council. The criminal law of England is inſtituted, but ſubject to ſuch amendments as may be made by the legiſlative powers. Theſe powers are to conſiſt of perſons reſiding there, not leſs than ſeventeen, nor more than twenty-three, to be appointed by his majeſty, with the advice of his privy council, under his or their ſign manual, to make ordinances for the government of the province, with a prohibition from laying on taxes; but every ſuch ordinance is to be tranſmitted to his majeſty, and if diſapproved, is to ceaſe upon his majeſty's order being publiſhed at Quebec; provided that no ordinance relating to religion, or inflicting any greater puniſhment than

than fine or impriſonment for three months, ſhall be valid, till it receives his majeſty's approbation.

This act raiſed a general ſpirit of diſcontent, both in England and in America. The city of London, in a petition againſt it, declared that they apprehended it to be entirely ſubverſive of the fundamental principles of the Britiſh conſtitution: that the trial by a jury was not admitted in civil caſes: that it was contrary to the compact entered into with the numerous ſettlers of the reformed religion, who were invited into that province under the ſacred promiſe of enjoying the benefit of the laws of England: that no legal proviſion is made for the free exerciſe of the reformed religion, nor for the ſecurity of the proteſtants: that though the term of impriſonment of the ſubject is limited to three months, the power of fining is left indefinite, and unreſtrained, by which the party may be totally ruined; and that the whole legiſlative power of the province being veſted in perſons ſolely appointed by his majeſty, and removable at pleaſure, is repugnant to the leading principles of this free conſtitution, by which alone his majeſty now holds, or legally can hold, the imperial crown of theſe realms. But, notwithſtanding this addreſs, and the great oppoſition the bill met with in both houſes, it received the royal aſſent. However, no true friend of liberty can deny, that the catholics of Canada had a right, even before this act, from the terms of ſurrender, by which they became the ſubjects of his Britannic majeſty, and from

nature itſelf, to enjoy liberty of conſcience; but how far the proviſion made by his majeſty for the encouragement of the proteſtant religion, and the maintenance and ſupport of a proteſtant clergy, will ſecure the religious rights and privileges of proteſtants of all denominations, muſt be left to time to determine. Thoſe proteſtants who have been invited thither, have an undoubted right to protection and encouragement, and to the enjoyment of all their religious and civil privileges, in the fulleſt extent.

To conclude, much of the oppoſition to government, during the preſent reign, has undoubtedly been owing to a conteſt for power, and for the management of the helm of affairs. Yet impartiality itſelf muſt allow, that many of the proceedings of government, eſpecially with regard to America, have been imprudent, impolitic, unjuſt. Happy will it be, both for this nation, and thoſe extenſive dominions abroad, when thoſe at the helm ſhall ſee, and have the courage to remedy the errors they have committed! With reſpect to his majeſty, the goodneſs of his heart will ever render him inclined to the meaſures that produce peace, concord, and happineſs. He has ſhewn, from the beginning of his reign, a ſtrict regard to the laws of this his native country. Theſe have been ſuffered to take their courſe without the leaſt attempt to wreſt or evade them; and though his majeſty has been charged with ſparing the lives of ſome whom the people wiſhed to die, none of his greateſt enemies, none in the heat of oppoſition, have been able to produce one inſtance, in

which

which an innocent man, has been devoted to destruction; even a perſon againſt whom his majeſty ſeemed to have entertained the greateſt averſion, was juſtly allowed to triumph over the miniſters of ſtate, and to take advantage of thoſe laws which are the guardians of liberty. What can be feared from ſuch a prince? Truth frequently finds it difficult to approach the throne; which is too often ſurrounded by her enemies; but ſhe will no ſooner break through them, and appear to the view of the ſovereign, than every cauſe of diſcontent will be removed; may this happy event take place, before the hands of Engliſhmen have been ſtained with the blood of their fellow ſubjects: England and her colonies will then be united; commerce will flouriſh, and the prince who loves his people, will again be beloved as their father, their protector, and their deareſt friend. As to the reſt, in the preſent ſtate of our whole political ſyſtem, to uſe the words of the late excellent lord Lyttelton, we have nothing to wiſh, "but that the ſpirit of liberty may be "moderated with ſuch diſcretion, and ſupported with ſuch firmneſs, as that we may "never again find it neceſſary to ſeek a remedy againſt anarchy in an extenſion of "prerogative; nor yet be drawn by the corruption and diſſoluteneſs of manners, which "too naturally attend a high degree of politeneſs, to relax the ancient Britiſh vigour "and dignity of mind, which hitherto neither violence has been able to ſubdue, nor "proſperity to enervate."

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